The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

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M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sabbath School 9½ A. M. Class Meetings at 12 M., and 3 P. M. Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday, 8½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:00 P. M. Leaders' Meeting, Friday, 8.00 P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at 8.00 P. M. C. W. BLODGETT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 8.00 o'clock. Rev. H. B. GAGE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 9.45 A. M.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, *Colorado Springs.* Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 00 P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday night, at 7.30. F. R. PIERCE, P. C.

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CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting in East College Room. R. T. CROSS, Pastor.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.		TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger Train.		*Passenger Train.*	
Arrive	3.35 P. M.	Arrive	6:30 P. M.
Leave	3.50 P. M.	Leave	6.35 P. M.
Way Freight.		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	9.55 A. M.	Arrive	2.18 P. M.
Leave	11.1 A. M.	Leave	2.25 P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fire same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. G. HORN, M. D., OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

Dr. L. D. COOMBS, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at residence of Dr. Parkhurst, corner Kiowa street and Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Having been obliged by long continued illness to give up my practice, I have transferred my business to L. D. Coombs, M. D. and can recommend him as a skillful physician and surgeon. C. B. PARKHURST, M. D.

J. E. CLUTTER, M. D., OFFICE AND DRUG STORE, SANTA FE AVENUE, Pueblo, Colorado.

WILLIAM HARRISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, corner Pike's Peak and Cascade avenues, Colorado Springs. New brick block, opposite Bacon's Exchange. jan1tf

T. A. McMORRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, second door north of National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Colorado Springs. Office at Library Rooms, Huerfano street. Collecting a specialty.

THOS. MACON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Main Street, in Bain & Reynolds' Block, Canon City, Colorado.

HENRY C. THATCHER. CHAS. E. GAST. THATCHER & GAST, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Pueblo, Colorado.

RICHMOND & STANTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents. Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over Hobson & Gann's, Pueblo, Colorado.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Rocky Mountain News. Established April 22, 1859. Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.

After your local town or county paper TAKE THE NEWS.

Postage prepaid on all papers sent out.
DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month.
WEEKLY NEWS, 40 columns, $3 per year; $1.75 for 6 months; $1 for three months.
Best advertising medium in Colorado.
First class Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Job Printing in connection.
Address WM. N. BYERS. Denver, Colorado.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHAS. HALLOWELL, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, *Office at residence, next door south of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch Avenues,* Colorado Springs, Colorado.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A. H. BARRETT, NOTARY PUBLIC, Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent, Over City Drug Store. COLORADO SPRINGS. jan1tf

CHAS. STOWBRIDGE, BROKER, Real Estate, Loan, Commission and Insurance Agent. Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Jewelry—new and second-hand bought and sold. Money advanced on personal security. pl'aptf

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER just received from New York, at BRADBURY'S. Latest Designs. Orders for Fresco Decorations taken. june10 TEJON STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

H. K. PALMER, M. D. A. SAGENDORF. Palmer & Sagendorf, DRUGGISTS, AND CHEMISTS, South Room Union Block, *Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

CITY DRUG STORE. T. H. BURNHAM & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR KENNEDY'S HEMLOCK SHEEP DIP. jan1tf

GROCERIES.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON. TRUE & SUTTON, *(Successors to Field & Hill.)* Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs. DEALERS IN Groceries, Flour, Grain, *AND PROVISIONS.* Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS. Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments FROM the Mountains. jan1tf

BAKERY.

BREAD. For good, fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, fresh and canned Fruits, Eggs, Butter, and Groceries, ALSO, Special Cakes for Weddings and Parties, Go to the Bakery on North Tejon street, above the First National Bank. WM. BUSH, Proprietor. Bread delivered daily at Colorado Springs and Manitou. aug5

PATENT CARRIAGE SPRING BRACE.

CHAS. T. BADGER, AT THE OLD BLACKSMITH SHOP, In the rear of G. S. Barnes' Hardware store, Blacksmith & First-Class Horse-Shoer, (Late from Canada,) Who pays special attention to Horses troubled with corns or contracted feet. ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE AT BOTTOM PRICES. Gleason's Patent Carriage Spring Brace put on carriages, buggies, or spring-wagons a specialty.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	$100,000
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$50,000.

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier.* G. H. STEWART, *President.* H. A. McINTIRE, *Vice-President.*

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York; Third National Bank, Chicago; and City Bank, London, England. an1tf

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. JAMES H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO. DIRECTORS: W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE. J. S. WOLFE. A. F. GOODRICH.

Deposits received subject to check without notice. Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement. Commercial paper discounted. Gold, Silver and Exchange bought and sold. Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates. Collections made on all accessible points. County and Town warrants bought and sold. jan1tf

STOCK-GROWERS' National Bank.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK,	$250,000.00
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$50,000.00.

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

LADIES' BAZAAR.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. NEW Fall Millinery, AT THE LADIES' BAZAAR, Received Daily, by Mrs. [illegible]. All novelties in Ties, Ruching, Ribbons, etc. Infant's Sacques, Socks, and Caps. A full stock of best imported Zephyrs and Yarns.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

HODGMAN & CO., UNDERTAKERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of FURNITURE, CARPETS, Bedding, Brackets, Coffins and [illegible]. Prices as low as any place in the Territory. *Embalming and Shipping a Specialty.* Barton & Hodgman's Block. . . . Colorado Springs, Col.

MEAT MARKETS.

PECK & DOWNING, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRESH MEATS, GAME AND VEGETABLES, TEJON STREET, - - - COLORADO SPRINGS, ap15 tf Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store.

STRAYER & MARK, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in All kinds of Meat and Game. *CITY MEAT MARKET,* TEJON ST., . . . COLORADO SPRINGS.

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET. T. E. KETTLEWELL, HAS NOW One of the most attractive Meat Markets, IN TOWN, And can always furnish the public with a Tender Steak and a good Roast. Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Chickens, and Game in Season. Fresh Butter and Vegetables can always be found at this market. *Pike's Peak Ave., opp. Huggins' Jewelry Store.*

MUSIC.

Mr. FRANK C. WALKER, (of Chicago,) Having decided to spend the winter here, will receive a limited number of pupils in music: PIANO, ORGAN, and VOCAL CULTURE, taught after the most APPROVED METHODS. *Terms: $1.00 per Lesson.* Rooms in WANLESS BLOCK—north entrance.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

EL PASO COUNTY Building and Loan Association. MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 p. m., from October to April, and at 7½ p. m., from May to September. A new series of stock opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December, respectively. [illegible] HARVEY, Sec'y. J. S. WOLFE, Treas. [illegible], Pres't. jan 18m

OCTOBER.

The month of carnival of all the year,
When nature lets the wild earth go its way,
And spend whole seasons on a single day.
The spring-time holds her white and purple dear;
October, lavish, flaunts them far and near.
The summer charily her reds doth lay,
Like jewels on her costliest array;
October, scornful, burns them on a bier,
The winter hoards his pearls of frost, in sign
Of kingdom. Whiter pearls than winter knew,
Or empress wore, in Egypt's ancient line,
October, feasting 'neath her dome of blue,
Drinks at a draught, slow filtered through
Sunshiny air, as in a tingling wine.
—*H. H., in Atlantic for October.*

A VISION AND A WRECK.

A curious story is told by Mrs. Frances Wordsworth, one of the survivors of the wreck of the ship Strathmore. She was sitting by a fire in the island upon which they were cast, when she saw a woman's face and head appear. It was a beautiful face—pale complexion and dark eyes, with a kerchief tied over the head and under the chin. It smiled kindly on her, and slowly faded away. She spoke of it to her son, and he mentioned it to some of their companions; but the striking part of the story is that the gentle young wife of the American captain who took them from the island and saved them—who was on her husband's ship—had the face of the vision, even to the kerchief under the chin.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S LIFE-GUARD.

Although Victor Emanuel is physically vigorous, rising every morning at five and taking a stroll in his garden before breakfast, he is not without superstition. He had not been long in the Quirinal Palace before he discovered a trap-door in his bedroom. It communicated with a vast gallery, in which the King and his attendants walked for twenty minutes without finding an outlet. It seemed, however, to lead toward the Castle of St. Angelo. His Majesty declined to investigate the matter, and ordered the trap-door to be bricked up. Soon afterward he discovered a secret door in the wall, which communicated with a narrow staircase leading up to the roof. It, too, was bricked up, but since this discovery we are informed that whenever His Majesty sleeps at the Quirinal two huge black dogs also sleep at the foot of the royal bed. They obey no one but the King, never bark, and would strangle, without any parleying, the first person who entered the room.

A PROSPEROUS BLIND CRIPPLE.

In a sermon in Troy on Sunday upon contentment and godliness, Rev. Dr. Webber said: "On my visiting list is the family of a cripple who supports his wife and little ones by making shoes. Not many weeks ago I called upon them, and found that, in addition to the affliction resulting from the loss of his lower limbs, the husband and father had become blind. Poverty stared the little family in the face, but even then I heard no word of complaint from him. On the contrary, he made an effort to be cheerful. At a subsequent visit I found the man at work again, and when I entered his shop he exclaimed: 'I have news for you, sir; I have good news. Last week I recovered my sight a little, and by feeling I made a pair of shoes. I got three dollars for them, which paid the rent, and, thank God, we don't owe a cent. We are prosperous; we are prosperous, sir.' I went away ashamed of myself, feeling that this poor cripple was the only person I had heard say he was prosperous during the last twelve months. Prosperous on three dollars a week, while merchants who are making thousands of dollars each year are grumbling about the hard times."

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

By mid-October most of the Rip Van Winkles among our brute creatures have lain down for their winter nap. The toads and turtles have buried themselves in the earth. The woodchuck is in his hibernaculum; the skunk in his; the mole in his; and the black bear has his selected, and will go in as soon as the snow comes. He does not like the looks of his big tracks in the snow. They publish his goings and comings too plainly. The coon retires about the same time. The provident wood-mice and the chipmunk are laying up a winter supply of nuts or grain, the former usually in decayed trees, the latter in the ground. I have observed that any unusual disturbance in the woods near where the chipmunk has his den will cause him to shift his quarters. For many successive days, one October, I saw one carrying into his hole, which was only a few rods from where we were getting out stone, buckwheat which he had stolen from a near field. But as our work progressed and the racket and uproar increased, the chipmunk became alarmed. He ceased carrying in, and, after much hesitating and darting about, and some prolonged absences, he began to carry out; he had determined to move; if the mountain fell, he, at least, would be away in time. So, by mouthfuls, or cheekfuls, the grain was transferred to a new place. He did not make a "bee" to get it done, but carried it all himself, occupying several days, and making a trip about every ten minutes.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CARE OF THEMSELVES.

Now perhaps you will say this is a dismal and unnecessary sermon to preach to young people; they have their fathers and mothers to take care of them; they don't take care of themselves. Very true; but fathers and mothers cannot be always with their children; fathers and mothers cannot always make their children remember and obey their directions; more than all, it is very hard to make children realize that it is of any great importance that they should keep all the laws of health. I know when I was a little girl, when people said to me, "You must not do thus and thus, for if you do you will take cold," I used to think, "Who cares for a little cold, supposing I do catch one?" And when I was shut up in the house for several days with a bad sore throat, and suffered horrible pain, I never reproached myself. I thought that sore throats must come now and then, whether or no, and that I must take my turn. But now I have learned that if no law of health were ever broken, we need never have a day's illness, might grow old in entire freedom from suffering, and gradually fall asleep at last, instead of dying terrible deaths from disease; and I am all the while wishing that I had known it when I was young. If I had known it, I'll tell you what I should have done. I would have just tried the experiment at any rate, of never doing a single thing which could by any possibility get any one of the instruments of my body out of order. I wish I could see some boy or girl try it yet; never to sit up late at night; never to have a close, bad air in the room; never to sit with wet feet; never to wet them, if it were possible to help it; never to go out in cold weather without being properly wrapped up; never to go out of a hot room into a cold out-door air without throwing some extra wrap on; never to eat or drink an unwholesome thing; never to touch tea, or coffee, or candy, or pie-crust; never to let a day pass without at least two good hours of exercise in the open air; never to read a word by twilight, nor in the cars; never to let the sun be shut out of rooms. This is a pretty long list of "nevers," but "never" is the only word that conquers. "Once in a while" is the very watchword of temptation and defeat. I do believe that "once-in-a-while" things have ruined more bodies, and more souls too, than all the other things put together.—*From "A Parable," by H. H., St. Nicholas for November.*

THE JEWS.

It is curious, not to say amusing, to see how people resent the introduction of the Jewish element into George Eliot's last great story. That the Jews killed Christ is the principal thing that many excellent Christians remember about that extraordinary race. They forget that the race also gave birth to Christ. That Christ should be rejected by any people among whom He might appear was inevitable, and had to do with human nature at large. The exceptional and marvelous thing, speaking secularly, was His production. There can be no reply to the tremendous retort of the Israelite upon whom the Christian had spat—that half Christendom worship a Jew, and the other half a Jewess. Says Matthew Arnold: "As we imagine a man with a sense for sculpture not cultivating it by the help of the remains of Greek art, or a man with a sense for poetry not cultivating it by the help of Homer and Shakespeare, as a man with a sense for conduct not cultivating it by the help of the Bible!" "Greece was the lifter-up to the nations of the banner of art and science, as Israel was the lifter-up of the banner of righteousness."—*"The Old Cabinet," Scribner for November.*

HOW MANY APPLES DID ADAM AND EVE EAT?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10 only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also. Total 16.—*Boston Journal.* We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, and consequently great eaters, reason something like this: Eve 81st, and Adam 82. Total 163.—*Gloucester Advertiser.* Wrong again; what could be clearer than if Eve 8-1, and Adam 8-1-2, the total was 893?—*Lawrence American.* If Eve 8-1-1st, and Adam 8-1-2 would not the whole be 1,623?—*Boston Journal.* I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam 8-1-2-4 Eve. Total, 8,938.—*Veritas.* Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam 8-1-2-4-2 oblige Eve. Total, 82,056. We think, however, this not to be a sufficient quantity, for though we admit that Eve 8-1-4 Adam, Adam if he 80-8-1-2-4-2 keep Eve company, total 8,082,056.—*N. Y. Mail.*

LIVING WITH NATURE.

Different people have different ways of living with nature. A most common one is described by Miss Bremer. She says: "People walk among the green fields with their heads high in the air, and talk about the weather; they gather flowers, smell them, and throw them away; they take their meals in the open air, often with a great deal of trouble to those who have to arrange and tire themselves to death with the necessary preparation for the *fetes champetres;* may go out on the water, fish, hunt, sing, look about them, enjoy themselves, yawn." These people think they live very close to nature, yet they never come into her heart, nor learn a single one of her beautiful, mysterious secrets. As it is given to few really to read printed books, so it is to but few to read the open page of nature ever spread out before them enticing to study. Sympathy with nature has its own sign manual written legibly and indelibly upon all who possess it. But all are not gifted with vision to read the sign. Spurious imitations are often accepted for the real thing. The true love of nature has such an affinity with all her words that no insect, no little plant, no pebble, no smallest drop of water contains not a mine of interest for him. And nature in a thousand forms seems to understand this and lay herself open before him to read. The birds and beasts are in accord with him and grow tame with his approach, recognizing him as a friend. The dog knows him. The sparrow flies not away at his approach. The robin flutters not at his approach to her nest. They know.

AMERICAN ART INDUSTRIES.

There must in all time come, with the universal cultivation of art and the nourishment of the art feeling, a change in our industries, or, rather, a very broad enlargement of them. We are now manufacturers of hats, shoes, cotton cloth, iron, woolens, and a limited amount of silks for service,—of sewings more particularly. We can build ships, too, with sufficient motive, and machinery of all sorts, from a Waltham watch to the largest steam-engine; but of beautiful things we make very few, and these mainly in imitation of those which we import. Now, there is nothing in our national economy so desirable as the diversification of our industry. We see what other nations have done in the exhibition of the Main Building, and by trying hard we could probably imitate the products which so arouse our admiration. That, precisely, is what we do not want to do. That would never help us, except temporarily and in a mean way. It is curious to see how the people themselves, by a sort of blind instinct, have plunged to the bottom of the secret. There must be a cultivation of art, from the beginning—there must be education in the perception and delineation of forms and the combination of colors, before we can hope to do any original work, in the way of making our own beautiful things. Our foreign cousins would send us new forms while we were imitating their old ones—new forms conceived in a fundamental knowledge of art to which we could lay no claim.

So, at the very basis of all the beautiful industries that are so desirable to us as a nation, there must be laid a popular knowledge of art. We must have drawing competently taught in our common schools, everywhere. We must have art schools for those who in common schools have shown special gifts and adaptations for art. Thus, by beginning at the bottom, all those industries which involve the fine art element will naturally grow up among us, based upon our own designs. In truth, there is no other ground upon which these very desirable industries can be established; and we beg the American people to recognize the fact that the cultivation of art is to result in something far beyond the picture that hangs on the wall, and the statue that fills the niche;—it is to result in the profitable employment of hundreds of thousands of men and women in producing articles of ornament which we now import. Universal art cultivation is the soil from which will naturally and inevitably spring a thousand interests and industries that will minister to American prosperity, comfort, luxury, and refinement.

If any of our readers should ask us what we mean by this,—what industries would be developed by the general cultivation of art,—we have simply to refer him to the dinner-service from which he takes his food, after reading this article. There are ninety-nine chances in a hundred that it came from China or Europe; and we have simply to say that in either case there is no genius knowledge of art in this country, sufficient to produce the decorations upon it. If it is French and expensive, American art has no more power to produce it than it has to produce the Chinese. We do not know enough to make these decorations, and if we could succeed in a clumsy imitation of them, we could design nothing new. This is an illustration simply. Our tables, our rooms, our wardrobes, abound in articles which we ought to make ourselves, but which we never can make until, by thorough instruction and patient practice, a great multitude of American men and women have become artists. It is this which gives the highest practical significance to the art exhibition at Philadelphia, and makes the public interest in it an era in the national life and development. To us it is most hopeful and promising of all the possible results of the Great Exhibition.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner for November.*

INFLUENCE OF NEATNESS.

If you see a man going about persistently untidy—neglectful of such matters as his boots, his nails, and his linen—you may be certain that sooner or later he will become a sloucher, and that his affairs will be always more or less muddled. Thus it will be unsatisfactory to have dealings with him, either in his business or domestic capacity. He will be continually forgetting, he will be everlastingly putting off what he ought to do, and ending often by not doing the same at all, or until too late. Thus it is a perfectly correct and reliable instinct which leads people to judge men by their appearance.

BARBARIC SPLENDOR.

True merit is never fond of display. Hence comes the phrase "barbaric splendor." In the palaces of the Turk, in the halls of the Aztec, the greatest displays of history are located. There the mind lay in feebleness, full of coarse passion or childish littleness. In the heart of Africa the great traveler, Schweinfurth, found the same love of the "high style." He found a jet-black princess whose body was weighed down by over a hundred pounds of African jewelry. Her ankles, her arms, her waist, her neck, were laden with rude iron rings. The taste ran to iron at those African receptions. Thus the history of display is all interwoven with the history of barbarian life. The moment the higher faculties of the mind began to be developed, splendor began to move from without inward. Decoration moved away from the tapestry and wardrobe to reappear in the soul. True greatness has always been plain.—*David Swing.*

A BOY ARTIST.

The Paris Fine Arts Exhibition of the present year contained two curious pictures: "A Vase of Violets" and "Daisies and Chrysanthemums," signed Louis De Schryver. But the owner of that name is a boy of only twelve and a half years old. A few days before taking his pictures to the Salon he went to ask the advice of M. Phillippe Rousseau. "Sir," said he, showing his two canvases, "do you think the jury will consent to receive these?" "First of all, on whose behalf do you come?" "On my own." "You, however, did not paint these?" "I beg your pardon, sir, I did." And taking up the brush and palette of the master, he in a few minutes sketched off a flower. The two pieces were duly approved by the judges, and the painter has adopted the young artist, who, without ever having had a lesson, painted well enough to gain admission to the Salon at an age when boys generally prefer a game of marbles to studying the art of painting.

A MEMENTO OF JOHN ALDEN AND PRISCILLA.

Starr & Marcus, of New York, in their exhibit of jewelry, show five articles (surely of virtu) made from Plymouth Rock for a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla—that quaint little Puritan girl. Did she live now she would find her gentle reproach thrown away, for the Johns of this day have most of them all too much to say for themselves.

The set consists of a large oval breastpin, in a setting of gold and precious stones, "Alden" on it in small diamonds; ear-rings and sleeve-buttons about the size of a penny, set in the same style, "A" glittering on them against the dark, cold rock.

When one thinks of the little band of Pilgrim Fathers (does any one ever remember that there were Pilgrim *Mothers* as well?) thrown on that rocky coast on that wild November day, and the long and bitter struggles they endured unflinchingly, one can almost forgive Massachusetts her insufferable conceit.

In this exhibit are some unusually large pink, black, and rose-color pearls. On a tiny pink dish, surrounded by cotton, lie three lovely pink pearls—just as though they were some fairy bird's eggs in its little nest in the queen fairy's palace. They show a very peculiar reddish-brown amethyst on which Mercury is cut. The figure is so wonderfully distinct that you can see the feathers in his wings. Their rubies are very fine, and their emeralds are lovely. There is nothing more beautiful than an emerald, surely.—*Ami, in Washington Herald.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT WAR.

The causes of the present trouble are familiar to almost every reader, and require but brief mention at this time. The revolt of the people of Herzegovina against the onerous taxes imposed upon them by the government at Constantinople was but the prelude. The conflict that ensued resulted in the sacking of all the outlying towns of Herzegovina by the Turks, the massacre of a few hundred old men, women and children, and the inauguration of a guerrilla warfare in the mountain fastnesses of the province that has continued up to the present day.

The seeds of dissension once sown, it was not long before they spread to the adjoining provinces. First, Bosnia showed opposition to the Ottoman rule; then Servia stepped into the insurgent ranks; then Bulgaria openly espoused the cause of the rebels. Roumania and Montenegro naturally fell in with the current, and to-day the entire western portion of European Turkey is in revolt against the Sublime Porte. The population of these provinces is small, compared with that of the remainder of the Empire, but comprises some of the best elements of the Turkish nation. The people are for the most part hardy mountaineers, trained to privations, determined in character, firm in their religious belief. For the most part they are adherents to the Greek Church, and partly for this reason the warfare waged against them by the Moslem Turks has been one of great bitterness. The soldiers of the Crescent have perpetrated unheard-of atrocities upon the rebels, their women and children, so that a sympathetic shudder has passed through the entire civilized world at their recital. In one village alone, in Bulgaria, over 3,000 women and children, left unprotected by the exigencies of war, were brutally murdered, and their carcasses left to rot in the sun.

Atrocities like these—and the instance mentioned is not exceptional—naturally evoked a protest from the other nations in Europe. But it is perhaps singular that the first power to take positive steps in the matter is Russia, commonly supposed to be the least enlightened of all of the continental powers. Humanity may have dictated it; it may be that sympathy for suffering co-religionists may have prompted the interference, but these motives do not always actuate Emperors, or govern them in their policy toward other nations. Self-interest is more powerful than either of the other motives, and to it we must look for the reason of Russia's action.

For generations the Czars of Russia have cast covetous eyes upon the beautiful country, the fine strategic location, of European Turkey. To annex it to Russia, and give the Moscovites control of the Black Sea and a strong foothold on the Mediterranean has been the all-absorbing ambition of the Romanoffs. Without this Russia can never become a maritime nation; with the seaports of Turkey Russianized, the Czar's navy would rule the Mediterranean. To gratify this ambition the Czar Nicholas engaged in the Crimean war; his failure to accomplish it broke his heart. As a means to this end Alexander broke the treaty of Paris at a time when France was powerless to enforce it, and as another endeavor to the same purpose he has now practically invaded the soil of Turkey.—*Inter-Ocean.*

SPICE.

The man that hath no music in his sole, is a wretch who would not hesitate to buy a creaking boot.—*Punch.*

"That stove saves half the fuel," said an iron monger. "Faix, thin, I'll take two of them and save it all," replied his customer.

Spriggins says he once prevented a serious case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a high fence and waiting until the dog had gone away.

That man is too honest to live who goes about New York streets milking his cow at his patrons' doors; now brought into the parlor five cents a quart extra.

"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared a lawyer to an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

The country is suffering from too much politics. It is, perhaps, time for it to pause in its mad career, when a Republican female refuses to use a Democratic journal for curl papers.

A New York paper has this slanderous paragraph: "Orange County has a musical association that is over fifty years old. One or two young ladies have belonged to it ever since it was organized."

The Rev. Mr. Talmage remarks as an impressive fact that Peter, though suffering so many trials, was a very cheerful man. It should be remembered, however, that Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

We are obliged, says the Danbury *News*, to the American Novelty Shoe Company, of Meadville, Pa., for a pair of wooden shoes. They are an excellent fit, and we are now prepared to execute all orders for clog dancing at sociables and picnics, with promptness and dispatch.

A narrow-gauge man who has been laboring since the passage of the Wisconsin State law, finally produces the following:—

Broad is the gauge that leads to death,
And thousands sink their money there;
But Wisdom shows the narrow path
That saves—on freight and passen—ger.

An old colored preacher in this city was lecturing a youth of his flock about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said, "There is a time to dance." "Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and it's when a boy gits a whippin' for gwine to a ball."—*Atlanta Times.*

A religious paper says during the recent restoration of a church occupied by the advanced ritualists, one of the workmen employed, ascending the pulpit, exclaimed, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this church and the Church of Rome." "And I," said another artisan, turning towards the first speaker, "forbid the banns." "On what grounds?" inquired one of the pulpit. "'Cos the parties is too near akin," was the reply.

They attempted to take one of Barnum's new giraffes across Rhode Island last week, but just as it was on the Massachusetts line it reached over and ate up about half of a hay-stack in a farm-yard in Connecticut, and when the farmer came out with a club and attacked the Connecticut end, the Massachusetts end got mad and kicked a man in Boston and nearly killed him. It created a good deal of excitement at the time in Rhode Island, and most of the people stepped out of the State till it was over.—*Boston Herald.*

In a recent rendition of "Hamlet" at Virginia City, Nevada, it was not discovered until an hour before the play began that there had been no skull prepared to represent "Poor Yorick." A council was held, and it was of the opinion that it would be next to impossible to kill a Celestial and have his skull ready in time. Besides this, several persons about town, who had been interviewed in reference to the job, refused to kill a Chinaman for less than $7.50, and one exorbitant and mercenary scoundrel wouldn't look at anything less than $12, cash down. And so the actors had to get along with only a sheet of paper pasted over a bundle of old socks, and painted to look like a skull.

VARIETIES.

The Chicago *Post* thinks that England, with her immense navy, would be able, alone, to prevent Russia from obtaining possession of Constantinople.

New Haven marched a procession of thirty tramps to the guard-house last week, and a mistaken editor came out in the next morning's issue with "Another great rally for reform."

The Smiths have asked the Centennial Commission to name a "day" for them at the Centennial, after the States have all got through. The biggest crush of the season is anticipated if the request is complied with.

The investigation at Madrid into the murder of Gen. Prim, commenced six years ago has just terminated. No less than 120 persons were implicated, but it was not found possible to fix the guilt of the crime on any one by absolute proof.

It is worth remarking that only once since the Turks took Constantinople, in 1453, have they had three Sultans in one year. That was in 1481, when Cortacus was succeeded by his father, Xemin, who was obliged to abdicate in favor of his brother, Bajazet II.

As some still insist on pronouncing wrongly Sardanapalus, we will furnish them with an authority by Byron himself, in Don Juan, Canto II., stanza 207:—

"Eat, drink, and love—naught else can now avail us."
Thus wrote the royal sage Sardanapalus.

In Algeria there is a river formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, and the other draining a peat swamp. The acid in the latter acting upon the iron in the former makes a true ink, and the river is actually a stream of good writing fluid.

A gentleman in England has received the following graceful little verse for his autograph collection:—

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Thicker than water in one rill,
Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Amesbury, 22, 9mo., 1874.

It is a great thing to be able to see a point. Here is a happy instance of ability in that line. A countryman, wandering with his wife through the art galleries of the Philadelphia Exposition, stood before Riviere's picture of Circe and the Companions of Ulysses. He gazed earnestly at the painting, wondered what was meant by the handsome young woman playing on her lyre, while a herd of swine wallowed and tumbled about at her feet. He then looked up the picture in his catalogue and pondered over the title, "The Companions of Ulysses." Said he: "Well, if that isn't the hardest slap on Grant's got yet."—*"Bric-a-Brac," Scribner for November.*

Mr. Joaquin Miller tells a curious California story, which recalls that of the cattle in Harte's "Gabriel Conroy." He describes an emigrant train passing over the prairie and meeting a herd of buffalo at full speed and moved by one of the apparently insane impulses which sometimes seize these animals. In an instant the immense herd had passed—there was no wagon, there were no men, oxen, horses left; even their bodies were obliterated. The one survivor was a woman, who was carried out of the horrible struggle on the back of one of the herd—how she never knew; her first consciousness was that she stood in safety upon a little hillock, and the whirlwind had gone by.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

E. A. RISLEY, - - Editor.

OCTOBER 28, 1876.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest, and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—

NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

WE learn from the Denver *Tribune* that Hon. Lyman K. Bass, representing the Buffalo District, N. Y., in Congress, is at the American House, and will spend some days in Colorado. Mr. Bass is a gentleman of shining abilities, and an eloquent champion of the Republican cause. We shall bid him welcome to Colorado Springs as an old friend.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

We publish to-day extracts from several influential journals in the State bearing on this question, mostly commendatory of our El Paso candidate, William S. Jackson, and indicating public sentiment in regard to him.

Mr. Jackson's merits and fitness for the place are known and acknowledged throughout the State, and are only undervalued and decried by interested parties, the injudicious friends of rival candidates, or by venal politicians who have sinister objects in view. We warn all such that any attempt to make capital in any way out of the detraction of Mr. Jackson will fail, and will sooner or later recoil upon the authors.

THE Denver *Tribune* of Thursday last, in a well considered leader, discusses the question of the location of the two Senators Colorado is soon to elect and send to the U. S. Senate, and in a commendable spirit of fairness, concedes the justice, all other things being equal or nearly so, of electing one from the northern and one from the southern part of the State. We publish the article at length, according to the *Tribune* just praise and commendation for it, as containing in brief space a fair statement of the reason and argument for such location. It will be well for those who have the ultimate success of the party at heart to ponder well the suggestions and advice of the *Tribune*, and to act upon them in good faith. They are undoubtedly sound and will commend themselves to the good sense and acceptance of all who would consolidate and strengthen the party.

We also publish an article bearing upon the same subject and evidently intended as in some sense a response to the *Tribune*, copied from the Denver *News*. Something may be excused to the spirit of rivalry existing between the two powerful journals, but the later article appears to us somewhat captious and hardly fair. The almost venerable editor is too old a settler and too familiar with the language of the country not to fully understand what is intended by the *Tribune* and the people when they speak of the north and the south, of Colorado; and he is too old and shrewd a politician not to know the danger, so far as future party success is concerned, of the more powerful north denying equal right and justice to the more feeble, perhaps, but more rapidly increasing south. It is possible that the northern portion of the State, abounding as we know in able men, may have more of those "whose fitness cannot be questioned more than their locality," than the south can name. We have not been accustomed to measure men's fitness or ability by lines of latitude or longitude, or to institute invidious comparisons among friends. It suffices for us and the people of El Paso, whose ability at the polls has not been questioned or decried, to name and urge a candidate of whose character, abilities and fitness they are proud; who has made his way by perseverance and skill through obstacles and toil to an enviable position in the business, public improvements and social life of the young State, who we believe worthy of promotion, and who in any position to which he may be elevated will maintain himself with credit and honor.

WATER SUPPLY FOR OUR TOWN.

We published last week a communication signed "Russ," addressed to "the Editor of the GAZETTE," in which the writer said—

You must excuse me when I say that it seems to me that you gentlemen of the press here have not taken up this matter with the energy which the circumstances of the case require. As far as our own little town is concerned, and here it appears to me your interests lie, or ought to lie, it is of much more importance to ventilate this question of protection against fire than to fill your columns entirely with politics and political matters.

The author seemed to realize that he was saying something somewhat exceptionable, as he asked to be excused for saying it; and we respectfully replied that we did not thank him for the lecture, and announced that we should not receive a lecture kindly from anyone, however much respect we might entertain for him.

It appears from a communication in the last *Mountaineer* that our esteemed correspondent had not the remotest idea of complaining of us or criticising our mode of conducting the GAZETTE; and that we were mistaken in our construction of his language. We accept the assurance with pleasure. It *did* somewhat annoy us under the circumstances that we should be taken to task in our own columns in the matter of editorial duty; and we in a mild way, as we thought, said we were not thankful for it, and should not kindly receive like suggestions. Perhaps we are over-sensitive to reproof, especially when it comes from unexpected quarters. We are as much surprised as our friend, whose expressed good opinion we value, that he discovers in our editorial any "ire," or that it should have provoked any "sharp words on the tip of his tongue burning to get out;" for we in turn "cannot discover any cause for such display."

We do not quite assent to the proposition that newspapers should assume to lead public opinion, or manufacture it, otherwise, than by giving, if they can, information and advice, in regard to questions of public concern. The press should undoubtedly be the medium of communication between citizens in matters affecting the public welfare and may properly urge arguments and considerations in support of the editor's convictions. We have not supposed the GAZETTE has failed to perform this office with commendable zeal. On this very matter of a suitable water supply for all purposes, so easily acquired and so necessary to the public convenience, health and safety, it has "spoken out boldly and strongly," and on the side advocated with so much zeal and ability by "Russ." The present editor, having examined the history of past efforts and struggles, has not believed that the public mind needs further information or argument in favor of the object, certainly one of great importance to the prosperity of the town. He would feel that he under-estimates the intelligence of the people to undertake to convince them that two and two make four. None but the *very* young are puzzled by this problem, and equally plain, it seems to us, is the proposition that Colorado Springs should with all reasonable diligence commence the work of procuring an adequate water supply. If any man opposes such a policy or doubts its wisdom, propriety and necessity, he had better go to the public school where elementary instruction is imparted, free. We do not believe there is any such doubt or opposition. There are as we said before, different views as to the methods of procuring this supply, engineering questions, questions as to the source from which it shall come, the propriety of undertaking so great an enterprise in the present depressed condition of the finances of the county and of our people. It appears to us a matter for the city government to take hold of, open negotiations as to rights and privileges to be secured from private citizens, cause surveys and estimates to be made, if not already sufficiently made, and if they have not sufficient authority, or differ in regard to policies and methods, to submit questions and plans to the people for their determination and action. Until some definite, feasible plan shall be devised that can be commended and will commend itself to the popular judgment and approval, it is but a waste of good lampblack and turpentine for us editors to be ventilating well known truisms in regard to a needed water supply.

We are unwilling our correspondent should remain in error in regard to one paragraph of our article, which disturbs him most. We said, "we do not feel that it would become us to take the lead in improvements of this character. But if "Russ" and others better known and more greatly interested will propose some judicious plan whereby the abundant living springs near us can be brought to the town and properly distributed and appropriated with economy, proper security against abuses, and fairness to all we will give the measure earnest support." We do not suppose that any reader, excepting "Russ" understood us as intending anything more than that we were comparatively a stranger, without much interest in the town, and did not think it would be proper for us to assume leadership in the matter, but if others more greatly interested would devise feasible measures, such measures should have our support. "Russ" seems to have understood us to say that, if he and others more greatly interested than he, would move in the matter we would lend our aid, and he regards this as a "spiteful fling" against himself. We utterly disclaim any such thought or intention, and submit that his construction of the paragraph is not the true one. We have no spite, and no other sentiment than respect for him. We fully recognize the great interest he has in the growth of our town and the public spirit he has displayed in contributing to its prosperity. With his large experience in the improvements of other towns, and large interest in this, he is just the man to go forward and devise some judicious plan for promoting and accomplishing the much-needed improvement. Our humble home being the only interest we have or expect to have here, we do not propose for ourselves any such undertaking. With no unkindness for anyone, with very great regard for many, our correspondent "Russ" included, we are endeavoring under some difficulties, to assist the proprietors in maintaining for the public good, somewhat at least the early character and usefulness of the GAZETTE; and when patrons scold us we shall be very likely to scold back—perhaps a constitutional tendency that came with "the milk our mother gave us."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the Senate and House according to returns received:—

SENATE

District.	*Members.*
Weld	S. B. A. Haynes.
Larimer	N. H. Meldrum.
Boulder	T. O. Saunders.
do	James P. Maxwell.
Gilpin	C. Rockwell.
Gilpin, Summit and Grand	W. W. Webster.
Clear Creek	Albert Johnson.
do	Wm. A. Hamill.
Jefferson	A tie vote.
Arapahoe	Alfred Butters
do	J. E. Bates.
do	H. P. Bennett.
do	L. C. Ellsworth.
Elbert and Bent	*Eugene Gaussoin.*
El Paso	E. S. Randall.
Douglas	J. F. Gardner.
Park	James Moynahan.
Lake and Saguache	B. Hall.
Fremont	*James Clelland.*
Pueblo	*J. W. Hill.*
Huerfano	*Wm. B. Hamilton.*
Las Animas	*D. L. Taylor.*
do	*C. Barela.*
Costilla	Republican.
Conejos	J. F. Chacon.
Rio Grande, Hinsdale, La Plata, and San Juan	Unknown.

HOUSE

Arapahoe—J. C. Mayer, Adolph Schinner, A. C. Phelps, W. D. Anthony, John McBroom, George C. Griffin and W. F. Pierce.

Boulder—Isaac Canfield, George X. Young, D. Ransom, A. A. Smith.

Bent	*R. M. McMurray.*
Clear Creek—Geo. A. Patten, T. L. Watts, T. F. Simmons, P. E. Morehouse.	
Conejos and Costilla—A. N. Vigil, D. Archeluta and ——— ———, Republican.	
Douglas	*Geo. A. Lord.*
Elbert	A. L. Gleason.
El Paso	J. C. Helm and C. W. Kittredge.
Fremont	*C. R. Seiber and Richard Irwin.*
Grand	*J. H. Stokes.*
Gilpin—A. C. Marshman, H. Kruse, and H. W. Lake.	
Huerfano	*J. R. Esquibel and J. T. Chavez.*
Hinsdale	No report.
Jefferson	*George Rand and M. V. Luther.*
Larimer	Nathaniel C. Alford.
La Plata	No report.
Las Animas—*C. Chacon, — Laragotta, and — Wilkens.*	
Lake	*J. W. McDermitt.*
Pueblo	*Garrett Langford and J. N. Carlisle.*
Park	Ziba Suries.
Rio Grande	*Alva Adams.*
Summit	Geo. W. Wilton.
Saguache	Isaac Gotholf.
San Juan	No report.
Weld	D. F. Rainey and A. Leonard.

*Democrats in *Italics.*

The ladies of the Congregational society will give an entertainment at the Unity Chapel Tuesday evening next, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, concluding with a grand promenade concert. Cake and coffee will be served during the evening. Do not fail to attend this social entertainment. The programme will be varied and the best vocal talent has been secured that the city affords. The admission is placed at 25 cents to assist in payment of the expenses.

Rev. R. T. Cross, Mrs. H. K. Palmer, and Prof. Sheldon started on Wednesday last to attend the Congregational Association at Longmont. They go as delegates from the Congregational society of this place. After the meeting at Longmont, Mrs. Palmer will proceed to Chicago to represent our locality or State, at the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Interior Missions, which will soon convene in that city.

A week from next Tuesday is election day in the States.

A motto for our merchants—print and prosper.

The Legislature meets next Wednesday.

A bowling alley 60 feet long is being attached to Chas. Walker's billiard hall.

The District Court will open here on Monday next, Judge Henry presiding.

It is impossible to look at the sleepers in church without being reminded that Sunday is a day of rest.

Rev. C. W. Blodgett will preach at Colorado City Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

If you don't want to serve on the jury, express an opinion, keep on expressing it, and express it right to the face of the counsel for the prisoners.

All the county officers elected this Fall—except commissioner—will have but one year to serve, as the constitution provides for the election of their successors in 1877.

At the ministers' meeting, Tuesday morning, it was resolved that the hour of evening service in the several churches be changed from 7½ to 7 o'clock.

Mr. E. Hurt has sold his residence to E. P. Stephenson, of this office, and will, in a few days remove to Denver.

Mr. Arnold, a resident of South Park, while out hunting one day this week, came upon a drove of 75 elk, killing two with his rifle and three with his revolver.

The liberty of the city is extended to the *bovine* race, until the 15th of next April, the law requiring cows to be herded outside the city limits having expired.

In another column will be found a notice from Dr. Reynolds, announcing his intention to remove his office to the unoccupied rooms over Huggins' jewelry store.

There will be a social at the Baptist parsonage on Friday evening of next week. Some features of special interest may be expected. All are cordially invited.

Mr. S. Greenway, ditch commissioner, requests the citizens of Colorado Springs to remove all dams and other obstructions that may be in the ditches at the present time.

The sociable at the M. E. church Thursday evening, under the care of Mrs. Draper and Miss Bainter, was a perfect success. One noticeable feature was the attendance of a large number of our most prominent citizens.

A meeting will be held in the engine house next Tuesday evening for the organization of a Fire Department, when is is hoped that every citizen who feels an interest in the preservation of the town from fire will be present.

In the absence of the pastor, who is attending the meeting of the Congregational Association at Longmont, the services at the Congregational church to-morrow morning will be conducted by Dr. Palmer, taking for his subject some branch of the Mission work.

The Baptists and Congregationalists will hold union services at Unity Hall next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Vail, of the Baptist Church, will preach.

It is reported upon reliable authority, says the Denver *Tribune*, that Charley Mullen has sold a five-eighths interest in the Smuggler Lode, at Ballarat, Boulder County, for $50,000.

The monthly meeting of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association will be held in Weed's Building on Thursday evening next, and the meeting of the El Paso County Association at the same place on the Monday following.

The Colorado Springs Cavalry's flag-staff was brought down from the Divide last Saturday afternoon, and is being painted and decorated by Mr. J. J. Curtis. A gilded ball and a vane in the shape of an arrow will be placed on the staff, which measures 112 feet. It will be raised with appropriate ceremonies at an early day.

The Galaxy Club will hold its meeting on next Tuesday evening at the Library rooms, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Officers will be elected and some other business transacted, after which literary exercises and music will be in order. The programme is a good one, and a general invitation is extended to the public.

Judge Conkling's "hotel" is rapidly filling. Among the prominent guests are the following:—

Dan Diamond,
E. W. Ellis,
George Lewis,
Charlie Wilson,
Joseph Miller,
Charlie Thomas,
Dan Davidson,
William Brown.

Some of them, we understand, are transient, and have serious thoughts of locating at Cañon City. They are expecting to meet Judge Henry here in a few days, who, it is expected, will give them letters of introduction to parties at that place.

"Egypt and the Lost Arts" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Col. G. H. Birtsello in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. It was conceded by all to be one of the most interesting ever listened to in this community. We were led in the most eloquent language to the grand old land of Egypt, and so vivid were the illustrations that we almost realized we were accompanying him and saw as he saw. His description of the origin of Free Masonry takes it back thousands of years ago, and contained many new ideas. The musical feature of the entertainment evinced unusual musical talent in both Colonel and Mrs. Birtsello. Those of our citizens who failed to hear the lecture missed one of the rarest treats ever offered them.

The man who fell into the overflowed ditch on Huerfano Street last Wednesday was heard, as he got up, to mutter something about the dam.

The subject at the Baptist church to-morrow morning will be, "Why should we desire a Revival?"

Great credit is due the quartermaster of the Colorado Springs cavalry. We noticed in the armory the other day, a bottle labeled "hair restorative," which it is only fair to believe was procured by him for the occasion of the company's expected departure to the Indian country.

Comfortable seats at the Presbyterian church for to-morrow's services. There is nothing in the rules of the church to prevent your taking a pillow.

Large quantities of game are being brought in, and sportsmen are constantly setting out in search of more.

The pay-car of the D. & R. G. Railway has been up and down the road paying off the employes during the week.

Large quantities of freight are going into the mountains from this place. E. Hallhusen loaded 9,200 pounds for Saguache last Thursday.

The annual meeting of the El Paso County Bible Society is to be held one week from next Sunday, at 4 p. m., in the M. E. church.

A number of citizens met at the engine house last evening for the purpose of organizing a company to take charge of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher and the Hook and Ladder apparatus. After some conversation, it was decided to call a meeting for next Tuesday evening, when it is hoped that the young men of the city will be on hand, ready to give their services to so worthy an object.

Pastor Blodgett, of the M. E. church, has been lecturing on popular subjects Sabbath evenings to large audiences. Subject for his coming Sabbath evening is, "Honesty."

About six o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the engine house, caused by the explosion of a lamp, and had it not been for the timely appearance of Rev. Mr. Blodgett and Mr. Johnson, the building would have been speedily enveloped in flames.

There will be a New-England and Oyster Supper, given on the evening of Thursday, November 2d, in the room formerly occupied as the Diamond Restaurant, on Tejon Street.

On Monday morning Mr. D. C. Crawford will resign the management of the Crawford House, which he has rendered so popular, to Mr. G. H. Stewart, and will leave early in the week for Denver, to enter upon his duties as State Auditor. Mr. Stewart is fortunately able to retain the services of Mr. E. B. Jenkins, as clerk at this house to the success of which he has so greatly contributed.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church give a cordial invitation to their friends and the public generally to attend the New England and Oyster Supper on Thursday evening, November 2d.

John Rataizik was brought before Judge Price last Monday to answer to a charge of selling liquor in violation of "an Ordinance relating to Intoxicating and Malt Liquors." Chap. XIV. of the City Ordinances. Mr. Rataizak, however, escaped the clutches of the law, owing to a flaw in the complaint.

PERSONAL POINTS.

S. M. Sanders returned from the Centennial on Sunday last.

Mrs. France is back from her visit to the East.

Joe. Barker sprained his right arm very badly last Monday morning, while jumping a fence.

Prof. Kerr left for a visit to his old home in Philadelphia last Tuesday evening.

Mr. James L. Barrett, of the Signal Service, who has succeeded Mr. J. T. O'Keefe at the station on the Peak, is ill with a severe attack of mountain fever.

E. F. Hollingsworth arrived here on Sunday's train, from Silverton, and will remain during the October term of court.

Col. Kittredge has taken a house in town, where his family will spend the Winter.

Dr. C. R. Bissell, will shortly occupy the rooms over Huggins' jewelry store.

O. E. Van Deventer, traveling agent for the wholesale grocery house of Isaac Brinker, Denver, was in the city last Thursday, having just returned from a prosperous trip through the southern part of the State.

Hon. J. C. Wilson has been spending a few days in town during the present week.

J. T. O'Keefe, the hero of the rat story, will, in a few days leave for Washington, having been relieved by James L. Barrett, of the Signal Service, who has recently arrived from that city.

Hon. J. C. Helm leaves for Denver to-day.

Dr. J. J. Crook, agent and correspondent of the *Rocky Mountain News*, has been in town during the week and made us a pleasant call.

Mrs. D. J. Martin continues dangerously ill.

Mrs. D. C. Crawford will leave here with her children on Monday, for Denver.

Mrs. Gen. Palmer and Mrs. W. P. Mellen left for Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Mr. Theodore Pike, the artist, at Manitou, was taken with a severe attack of paralysis, the result of apoplexy, last Monday morning, but is improving rapidly under the care of Dr. Bissell.

CAVALRY COMPANY.

There was a good attendance at the meeting for business and drill of the cavalry company last Monday evening. The following letter was read and placed on file:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Oct. 12, 1876.

Capt. T. H. Burnham, Commanding Co. B, First Colorado Cavalry Militia, Colorado Springs, Colo.;

CAPTAIN:—Since writing to you to have your company ready in case of necessity to march to the defense of the southwest portion of the State, his Excellency, the Governor, has received further information which makes it probable that the U. S. troops will be able fully to protect our fellow-citizens of La Plata County.

The Governor appreciates the promptness of your response to his call, and desires to thank the company therefor. I am, Captain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT S. ROE,
Adjutant General.

After the transaction of some further business, a drill was had, and the company dismissed. A meeting for drill will be held next Monday evening.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

We give below the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury in regard to the death of the young stranger at Chico Basin, in this county, and we also publish an article copied from the Pueblo *Chieftain*, giving all the information of the occurrence that we have been able to ascertain.

Peter Becker, Sheriff of El Paso County, arrived with the prisoner last Thursday night from Pueblo, and he is now in the county jail in this city, awaiting the action of the grand jury, to be in session next week.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO, } ss.

An inquest holden at the residence of W. H. Tucker, in Chico Basin, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the 25th day of October, 1876, before Eliphalet Price, a Justice of the Peace for said county and State, acting as Coroner of said county of El Paso—upon the body of an unknown male person lying there dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed; the said jurors upon their oath do say that said person came to his death by being shot through the brain by a ball fired from a Spencer rifle in the hands of Emery Smith, said dead person appearing to be a laboring person, and between the age of 17 and 18 years.

P. J. DESMOND,
W. HOLMES,
W. T. HURD,
PETER BECKER,
W. H. TUCKER,
C. R. GRIFFIN.

The following communications appeared in the *Chieftain* of this morning:—

FOUNTAIN, October 27.—On the 24th inst., one Mr. Smith, of Warren Basin, Pueblo County, as we understand, appeared in Pueblo before the authorities and confessed to having killed William Frank, better known as Bill Darr, formerly in the employ of Mr. Darr, a cattle dealer, whose stock ranch is located in Warren Basin. But according to the statement of Mr. William Holmes, a very reliable gentleman residing in the Chico Basin, about three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Tucker's house, where the frightful tragedy was enacted, it was not the man whom Smith said he killed, but a small boy, without any deadly weapons whatever. Further evidence gathered here to-day proves the unfortunate victim to be William Wilson, whose father resides at Cheyenne Mountain, where he is engaged in mining for silver, and who had sent his son down to the basin to get a pony that had been left in the care of either Mr. Smith or Mr. Tucker, we did not learn which, and thus his fate. Mr. Imes, a well known citizen residing here, and who is personally acquainted with Mr. Wilson and his son, says that the boy is very civil, unassuming, rather delicate and small, and about fourteen years of age. The excuse for the committal of the murder is self-defense, but this statement shows a shade of doubt as to the credibility of Mr. Smith's story. H. MURRAY.

Mr. R. C. Payne handed us the following note, written by the father of the boy, yesterday, for publication in the *Chieftain*. The father fully identified the dead body as that of his son, and intends taking his remains home to-day:—

October 27, 1876.—The boy's name is William Wilson, aged seventeen years. I am his father. We had just come from the mountains where we had been all Summer, and intended to stay on Cheyenne Mountain this Winter. I sent the boy to Mr. Tucker's to get a horse that I had left with him. I also gave the boy a ten dollar bill to give Mr. Tucker. Mr. Smith and us had been on good terms so far as I knew. The boy had no weapons at all, not even a pocket-knife. I fully identify the dead body as that of my son. RICHARD WILSON.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A homicide of an extraordinary character occurred on Saturday last, at Monument, the victim being F. M. Brown, who was shot in Henry Limbach's store by Daniel Davidson, and died almost immediately.

A coroner's jury was called and sat at Monument on the 22d. After hearing testimony in regard to the affair rendered the following verdict:—

We, the jurors summoned to sit on the dead body of F. M. Brown, do find that the deceased came to his death by two pistol shots fired by Daniel Davidson.

DAVID MCSHANE, Foreman,
PETER BECKER,
HENRY LIMBACH,
F. SCHWANBECK,
JAS. T. WITCHER,
WILL LIEPD, Sec'y.

I certify that the above is the verdict rendered to me by the jury summoned by me to sit on the body of F. M. Brown.

R. T. TAYLOR, Coroner.

The quarrel between the two men was of long standing, and arose out of some cattle transactions. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood in which it occurred, and much pity is expressed for the parties, both of them being well known.

Brown came into the State about three years ago having emigrated from Missouri, and has been engaged in the stock business most of the time. Davidson was an early settler, and was also a stockman, formerly on the Divide, but for the last two years in South Park. He had just returned to his old home when the terrible tragedy took place.

The grand jury will be in session next week and make a more full investigation. We understand that it is claimed on the part of Davidson that the act was committed in self-defense and to save his own life from threatened destruction by Brown. The facts will doubtless be fully disclosed on the trial, and it is but just to all parties that public judgment should be suspended until the trial and final verdict of the jury.

Rev. Mr. Blodgett has something to say to you to-morrow morning at the M. E. church.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

The Servians have been driven out of Gurgusovotz; Harvatovitch has fallen back on Alexinatz; Sevenyearsovitch has defeated Crackyerjawigatz, and Pullcownyourvestukuss has inflicted a crushing blow on Wipeoffyerchinoski. Notwithstanding all this E. Leonard & Co., at the One-Price Clothing House, are selling hats and caps just as low as ever.

DON'T LIE

awake nights suffering from the cold. Buy some of those blankets D. J. Martin is selling at such low prices and they will keep you warm.

"Mother wants to know if you won't please to lend her your flat irons." We would with pleasure boy, but the fact is, Chase & Gardner are selling them at such remarkably low prices that we do not wish to encourage borrowing.

What is home without a mother-in-law? We give it up. But it would be very uncomfortable without a ton or two of coal at this season of the year. Mort. Parsons is agent for the Wilson coal, $5 per ton.

"Darling, you are growing bald," but by procuring a bottle of Charles Beible's Circassian Hair Restorative you will be able to save what hair you have left, as it positively prevents the hair from falling out.

T. A. Hay & Co., have removed their blacksmith shop from Pike's Peak avenue to the shop formerly occupied by John Pixley, situated on Huerfano street, below Cascade avenue. They will be pleased to meet all their old customers, and as many new ones as are anxious to get a good job in blacksmithing or horse-shoeing.

Wm. A. Price has re-established himself on Tejon Street, a few doors below the City Drug Store, and is now prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Gloves and Mittens, wholesale or retail, at prices cheaper than they can be manufactured East. Every pair is warranted to be manufactured from genuine oil-tanned buckskin.

Prof. Seek announces in another column, that he will shortly open a dancing academy at this place, and invites all those who wish to perfect themselves in the terpsichorean art to hand him their names.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The most important duty, perhaps, that will devolve upon our first State Legislature will be the election of two United States Senators. Colorado's first Senators should be men who will well and faithfully represent her—men who will represent the intelligence, the refinement, the energy, and the culture that are the boast of her people and the astonishment of Eastern visitors, and men, too, who will labor earnestly and zealously for the promotion of her interests. In the selection of Senators, personal fitness, both intellectual and moral, should indeed be the first consideration, but it is not the only one. The claims of locality should be regarded. From the beginning of the canvass, which has ended so triumphantly for the Republicans, there has been a tacit understanding that, in the event of a Republican success, the Senators should be chosen, one from the north and the other from the south. This, indeed, would be a fair and just arrangement. And honor certainly demands that the understanding should be respected and strictly observed. Sound party policy also dictates the same thing. The north may, perhaps, possess the power to choose both the Senators. But it would not be policy to exercise this power. An arbitrary, selfish, monopolizing policy always in the end results disastrously. To repudiate the tacit agreements with the southern portion of the State would likely bring overwhelming disaster upon the Republican party. It may, indeed, be said that the public good and not party advantage is the thing to be considered in the election of Senators. But the public good will be promoted by a consideration of the claims of locality. Every man, in the nature of things, has a special regard for the interests of his locality, and is also especially familiar with its needs and interests. The people of the southern portion of the State believe, with good reason, that a man from their section, and thus acquainted with their situation, can best represent them. Is it not true that the State will be best and most impartially represented in the Senate if the two Senators are elected from different sections? And then, in the case of Colorado, no higher consideration will need to be sacrificed to the claims of locality. The south can present candidates, any one of whom will be eminently fit and worthy.—*Denver Tribune.*

The Denver *Tribune* has fallen into the ranks of the newspapers which are electing our United States Senators. The *Tribune*, indeed, does not go so far as to name the men, but indicates them by locality—one from the north and another from the south. But if that paper would solve the senatorial problem fully and satisfactorily it should not stop at this. Many other grave questions are involved, even before we come to the question of candidates. Is the north Denver or the mountains? Is the south Pueblo or San Juan? The *News* asks for information only, and would also like to know whether it would not be advisable, if possible, to select as Senators men who are large enough to spread all over the State instead of one-half or one-fourth of it. When the Legislature comes to a vote on the question, it will probably be found that the strongest men are those whose fitness cannot be questioned any more than their locality.—*Denver News.*

Young men, remember, kerosene oil is fifty cents a gallon.

BORN.

In Colorado Springs, October 25, to the wife of Samuel E. Sessions, a son.

MARRIED.

At Grace Episcopal Church, Colorado Springs, October 26th, by Rev. Mr. Walker, Robert F. Weitbrec, Treasurer of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, to Celia Augusta, only daughter of Dr. C. C. Allen.

DIED.

In Colorado Springs, October 21, Edna, wife of John Lynch.

Minneapolis papers please copy.

GET
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WM. A. PRICE'S,
TANNER,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of

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25 cents cheaper than they can be manufactured East.

No imitation, but genuine Oil Tanned Buckskin. Every pair warranted.

Huerfano St., Colorado Springs,
Two doors below the Colony Office.

THE AZTEC RUINS.

A correspondent at the White Mountain Agency, Arizona, describes the traces of ancient ruins in that neighborhood: I examined some ancient ruins less than two miles from the military post, up the east branch of the White River. The main buildings are of sandstone, the ledges of which are found in the bluffs, about a mile distant. The outlying buildings were no doubt constructed of wood or adobe on stone foundations; but the *debris* of the main buildings, which covers about two acres of ground to an average height of about six feet, would indicate that they were entirely of stone. The form of the buildings was nearly square, and set due north and south. Some of the outlying buildings were circular, being the first of that form I have discovered among the ancient ruins. No explorations have yet been made at that point, but some four miles below and north of White River, an examination was made and a few flint arrow heads obtained, being the first indications I have yet heard of, of anything of a warlike character taken from any of the ruins in the Territory. Owing to the little interest heretofore taken in the subject, scarcely anything of a definite character has yet been obtained of the long extinct and forgotten race, who in their day must have been a great nation. Of one thing I am assured: they were an agricultural people, numerous and peaceable. All their ruins yet examined by me are along water courses where there are rich farming lands, or on great plains where water could be taken from the rivers for irrigation, and the remains of their irrigating ditches can yet be traced for scores of miles, where cut through stone or hard ground.

THE RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, writing from Russia, says:—"Nine-tenths of this vast country produces little else than firewood. In the south there are black-soil districts, and they raise beautiful wheat there, but the wheat finds only one market—England, which seems to be the stomach of the world—and in that market they have all the world, from California westward to New Zealand eastward, to contend against. In Finland is iron almost as good as Swedish, and in the interior of Russia coal and iron in vast fields, but, strange to say, although the government and the proprietors would assist in every way, none of the English engineers who have examined the districts have reported of them favorably enough to induce capitalists to work them. They prefer such out of the way places as South America to Russia. In the Ural Mountains there are gold, silver, copper, and platina mines, yet the largest coin one finds in circulation is of base silver—nominal value, sixpence; actual value, a little over threepence. The other 'resources' of Russia are the raw materials she exports—hides, tallow, tar, rags, bones, &c., but these exports are not on the increase. Yet the great extent of soil, the vast country possessed by Russia, is in itself a great part of her recuperative power, say some wise people; look at the United States of America! There is, it is true, that similarity between the North American continent and Russia, they both have vast uncultivated districts, but along with it comes the slight difference that, while great parts of America are worth cultivating, very little of Russia is. The population of America increases through immigration from the whole world; the population of Russia does not increase, and nobody dreams of emigrating thither."

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

The last telegrams by cable indicate that England is rapidly being forced by the imminence of a declaration of war between Russian and Turkey to develop her real designs in the East. The "sick man" is in his dying throes. Russia is massing her troops without further attempt at disguise on the Turkish frontier. The Bosnian insurrection was made the pretext for a revolt of the tributary Princes of Servia and Roumania. That gave Russia the chance for which she had longed, waited and has been preparing ever since the Crimean war. The Dardanelles, as the outlet to the Black Sea, is a necessity to Russia's existence. The time has come, the Czar thinks, to seize it. England's only interest in the Turkish Empire has always been the protection of her interest in India. Left for the first time in the history of her great wars without a powerfully ally she is powerless to maintain the supremacy of the Sublime Porte in Europe against the encroachments of Russia, now made arrogantly aggressive by the disorganized condition of France and the apathy of Germany. Bismarck contemptuously said that he had "long since left England out of his political calculations." Public opinion was artfully manufactured against the Turks by the accounts in the London press of the Bulgarian atrocities. That leaves the government free to abandon Constantinople to the mercy of the Cossack invader, with the sanction of English public opinion, a power stronger than the throne itself. But England's supremacy in the East is to be maintained by the occupation of Egypt by British troops. Once landed they will never quit the shores of Egypt. That land of sand and ruin and gold is the natural gateway to India, made doubly so by the Suez Canal. Three years ago England secured control of the canal, the railways, and the government telegraphs by purchase. Gortschakoff and Disraeli probably fully understand each other. Servia and Roumania are only the puppets, pulled by the strings of these arch tricksters.

From the present outlook Turkey in Europe will be left to the death-hug of the Russian bear, while Egypt will lie quiet under the paw of the British lion, glad to escape with her life. The Khedive, who has always been restive under the yoke of a Suzerain whom he despised, will enjoy equal if not greater honors, dignity and freedom as a vassal of Great Britain, and the title of Empress of India, craftily bestowed upon the Queen by Disraeli, will save the respect of his subjects. The Porte has put the green banner of the Prophet in the field, an appeal to the fanaticism of the Mohammedans, which is only made in the direst emergency. The manifest destiny of Russia, though, is to control the Black Sea. The lines on the slate of the world are again to be wiped out with a bloody sponge.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and Baptism are to be administered at the M. E. church Sabbath morning.

After to-morrow services of the Congregational Society will be held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church building on Tejon Street, opposite Acacia Place. A lease of this church has been secured for a year, and the meetings of the Congregational Society will probably be held there during that period.

Mr. Vail will be pleased to see you at Unity Chapel to-morrow evening.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The friends of W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs, are strongly urging him as a candidate for member of the United States Senate from Colorado. A man of tried integrity and undoubted capabilities, he will fill the position worthily and to the credit of his State. —*Mt Lincoln News, Oct. 21.*

W S Jackson, of Colorado Springs, is a railroad man and a banker, a man of large business experience, strict integrity, and a square toed Republican. His El Paso County friends are red hot on the Senatorial track, and will work hard to secure his election. His political experience is limited, which some may deem good evidence of his honesty in these sad times of political corruption —*Cheyenne Sun*

As two United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislature, it has been generally understood that one shall be taken from the northern and one from the southern part of the State. Wm S Jackson, of Colorado Springs, is prominently mentioned for United States Senator from the south of the Divide, and his Republican neighbors and friends in El Paso County are a most unanimous in his favor. Mr. Jackson is a clear-headed businessman of excellent character, his early days were passed on a farm in Chester County, Pa, afterward he earned the machinist's trade, and has worked his way up step by step, and the last ten years he has been holding important trusts, which he has discharged ably and honestly. Mr Jackson has always been an honest opponent of slavery, and of necessity he cannot be else than a thorough Republican. Colorado needs such a man to represent her in the United States Senate —*Greeley Tribune*

The *Mountaineer* sees no sufficient reason why George M Chilcott, who bases his claim to a seat in the United States Senate upon his power to control the vote of the south, should be elected, since he has neither carried his own county nor exercised the least influence in the campaign. It strikes us that George's ambition is slightly beyond his capacity and that this great honor should be conferred upon some one who will not only reflect credit upon the State by virtue of his ability and standing, but who can and will keep faith with his party and constituents —*Central City Register*

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The question of a United States Senator from Southern Colorado is becoming quite interesting. Our neighboring exchanges on the east are expending considerable printer's ink in the effort to prove that theirs is the man who should fill this important position. Of course that portion of Colorado south of what is known as the Divide is to have a Senator, but who shall it be, is the question now harassing our neighbors east of the range

San Juan seems to be kindly but persistently overlooked in the matter of important public responsibilities. We have no representation whatever on the State ticket, not even being allowed a Supreme Judge

We were long since satisfied, and are steadily endeavoring to prove, that San Juan has attained to no small importance in the politics as well as wealth of Colorado. Two years ago, at the election which sent Tom Patterson to Congress, when there was, probably, not a registration precinct this side the Sangre de Cristo Range, our influence was counted as naught, but now, at the recent election, San Juan and the San Luis Valley, with their three thousand and more votes, sent them out as a slight hint of what may be expected as time rolls on in its endless cycles bringing around in their regular order the seasons for elections. With the increased wealth and wonderful growth in population that will inevitably come to her in the next two years, San Juan will hold the balance of power at the next State election that will be of importance to the other portions of Colorado.

Of course we want a United States Senator, and believe that our wealth and importance demand it, and the sentiment of our people at present indicates that unless our demands are granted this time, two years hence will find an element in State politics that will cause sad havoc among the aspirants for public honors in other parts of the State

If by any combination of circumstances it should occur that San Juan cannot be gratified in this instance, we know of no better man among the candidates now in the field than W. S Jackson, esq, of Colorado Springs. Mr Jackson has long been connected with public enterprises of importance, and holding in connection therewith responsible positions. His official connection in the past with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway has given him a very comprehensive knowledge of the resources and the necessities of Southern and Southwestern Colorado; combined with this knowledge are his thorough identification with the business interests of the southern portion of the State, and his powerful influence outside of Colorado, making him by far the ablest candidate yet in the race. As a man no fault can be found with him. His private character is untarnished, and he has always been a firm and consistent advocate of Republican principles. What more the Republican party of Southern Colorado can ask in a candidate we do not know?—*Del Norte Prospector.*

The Montenegrins, who speak the purest of all the Sclavonian tongues, although they number 120,000 to 130,000, are the worst thorn in the side of Turkey. They are mountaineers, a nation of soldiers; even the priests being included among the warlike class, and esteem cowardice as the chief of vices. Dueling is recognized by law, under restrictions; and one who avenges an insult by a fatal blow escapes punishment. They are all members of the Greek Church, and have kept their faith pure by the simple expedient of killing off all the schismatics. They are the only subject population who have thus far been able to make any head against the assaults of Turkey.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year ending June 30, 1875, a total of 6,071,571 acres of public lands were disposed of by the government. Of these, 745,061 acres were cash sales, 137,000 military-warrant entries, 2,357,057 homestead entries, 462,870 timber culture entries; and 3,107,613 acres were certified to railroads. The whole amount was 2,459,601 less than was disposed of the year previous. The quantity disposed of under the homestead and timber culture law was a million acres less than the year before, a result attributed to the grasshopper plague and drouth. The total amount of land now surveyed is 680,253,094 acres, leaving yet to be surveyed 1,154,471,762 acres —*Practical Farmer.*

PEACE AND WAR FOOTING OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Taken for granted that the cable dispatches represent the situation correctly, we see nearly the whole of Europe in battle array. On the one side are the two aggressive powers of the continent—Russia and Germany—on the other the four more conservative nations—Great Britain, France, Austria, and Italy—with the Turkey bone to fight over—a mere pawn on the European chess board, but holding the key to the position a desire to obtain.

The results of such a conflict are of course mere matters of conjecture, but to arrive at probabilities we must consider the relative strength of the powers likely to be engaged. The aggressive party—Russia and Germany—are a most without a navy, and must therefore depend upon their land forces. The peace and war footing of the Russian army in 1873—and there has been little change since—was as follows —

	Peace	War
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	41,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,872	808,670

To this number may be added 120,000 men classed as local troops, and 189,000 men as irregular troops. Every man between 18 and 45 years of age is subject to military duty, and of course the army can be recruited to a most any extent from this source.

The German army can hardly be said to have a peace footing. The empire is always prepared for war, as may be seen by the following table, representing the present strength of the army:—

	Men	Horses
Infantry	453,731	15,540
Rifle corps	26,756	754
Cavalry	62,234	63,932
Artillery	68,321	62,350
Engineers	15,457	3,221
Train	56,315	43,186
Staff and administration	14,029	13,402
Depot troops	242,979	18,989
Garrison troops	451,869	34,522
Total	1,351,691	258,098

Germany has a navy consisting at the present time of 49 steam vessels, mostly iron clads of the latest style, besides 45 sailing vessels and hospital ships, mounting in all 593 guns.

The iron vessels of the Russian navy are twenty-eight in number, and carry from two to twenty-six guns each

Opposed to these 2,500,000 of soldiers, foot and horse, and nearly 200 vessels of war, we have the armies and navies of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Italy. Their force may be briefly summarized as follows:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the field of all grades	105,434
Reserve and auxiliary force	346,651
Total	452,085

This is independent of 62,924 men serving in India, and 21,470 serving in the colonies, part of whom may be called upon in case of war.

FRANCE.

The force of France consists of

Active army	705,000
Reserve of active army	510,000
Temporary exemptions	141,000
Permanent part of army	120,000
Total	1,476,000

It is estimated that in case of immediate necessity the effective force of the army would not greatly exceed 1,000,000 men, although the number indicated above could be thrown in on the field after reasonable warning.

AUSTRIA.

The war establishment of Austria is as follows —

Infantry	485,440
Rifles	58,430
Cavalry	58,670
Artillery	60,780
Engineers, etc	55,000
Misscellaneous	33,760
Total	752,080

ITALY.

The war footing of the Italian army consists of 361,000 men, proportionately divided between the different branches of the service.

THE NAVIES.

An important factor in the strength of the nations is their navies. The British navy numbers 349 steam vessels of every description, many of them the best vessels afloat, and 19 sailing vessels. These mount some of the heaviest guns in the world. They are manned by 62,000 seamen, and the discipline throughout the navy is excellent.

France is only second to Great Britain. She possesses 369 steam vessels of war, and 111 sailing vessels, but as they are of a smaller class than those of Great Britain they can hardly be reckoned as effective. This navy is manned by 73,000 officers and marines.

Austria's navy, although comparatively small beside those of Great Britain and France, is of no mean proportions. It consists of 22 line-of-battle ships (steam) and 22 sailing vessels of war, carrying in all 796 guns, and manned by 14,500 men.

Italy has a small but very superior naval force, consisting of 92 steam vessels of war, carrying 879 guns, and 8 sailing vessels, with an armament of 102 guns.

It will be seen by the above exhibit that if the division of forces takes place as indicated above—and if war must come no other division seems possible—the odds, both as to land and naval forces, is largely in favor of the British and their allies. And the result—conceding the propositions made—cannot be different from the result of the Crimean war in 1855, severely disastrous to the aggressive Muscovite.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE LITTLE ANNIE.

Mr. P. J. Peterson brought into the Denver *Tribune* office recently a magnificent piece of native solid gold from the Little Annie. The gold is almost as pure as when coined and rattled in your pocket as the almighty dollar, or dangled in front of your vest as a charming watch chain.

Mr. Peterson was one of the original discoverers of the Little Annie, and it has proved a fortune to him and all who have been connected with it. The discovery was made in 1873 by Mr Peterson and Mr. F. E. Branch in partnership. Previous to that time none but gulch gold had been found in that vicinity, and Mr. Peterson was in the country for two years before making his discovery. He stayed in the vicinity of where his mine now is during the whole winter preceding his discovery, almost alone when others, having lost faith in the mine, had gone to seek their fortune elsewhere.

But he held on, having implicit faith in the prospect. Even since that time the mine has been paying well. Works worth $50,000 have been invested about the mine. The shaft is sixty feet down, and the workings are fifty feet in length. What is better, the further they go the better they do. The average assay is from $100 to $150 per ton

The company has employed about forty men during the summer, and they now have on hand about 1,600 tons, which will be milled during the winter. It will take till June to complete this work.

DENTAL NOTICE

Dr C. L. Reynolds begs to announce that after next week his office will be over Huggins' jewelry store, where he has fitted up rooms with a view to the comfort of his patrons, and has also added every appliance necessary to FIRST CLASS WORK. He gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has received, and intends to so conduct his work as will merit its continuance.

Colorado Springs, Oct 28, 1876.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! at Chase & Gardner's.

Remember that Billy Macomber, "charming Billy," sings at the Unity Chapel next Tuesday evening

A car load of stoves—cooking and heating—expected in a few days, at Chase & Gardner's. The best ever offered in Southern Colorado, which they will sell at the very lowest figures in cash. Call and examine them.

A general good time for young and old at the Unity Chapel next Tuesday evening.

C STOCKBRIDGE, PAWNBROKER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, ADJOINING FIRST NATIONAL BANK. *Money loaned on anything.*

Bring your lady and promenade to excellent music Tuesday evening at the Unity Chapel.

Renne's Nervine mixed with molasses and water is excellent for colds, sore throat, and chills.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets just received at Hodgman & Co.'s.

Examine E W. Giddings' stock of ladies' and gents' underwear, before purchasing.

E. W. Giddings sells dress goods cheaper than any house west of Chicago.

FINEST CIGARS IN TOWN, at C. Stockbridge's.

Good shoes for sale at Johnson's.

Leave your order for an Overcoat at Charles Stearns, Merchant Tailor, Colorado Springs.

The removal of the postoffice to the Wanless Block has given a new impetus to the business of Wm. Bush, the North Tejon Street Baker. Step in to the bakery and get a loaf of fresh bread when you go for your mail, and then your wife will be saved the trouble of baking during this warm weather. Mr. Bush uses none but Colorado flour.

A very large variety of English and French Suitings at Charles Stearns'.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We respectfully call the attention of the public to our immense new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which are within easy reach of every purchaser. New Clothing Store, Huerfano Street, opposite Savage & Florance's Boot and Shoe Store.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

FOR CIGARS

go to C Stockbridge, Wanless Block, joining First National Bank.

Repairing done neatly at Johnson's.

OVERCOATS

at the New Clothing Store, on Huerfano Street, opposite Savage & Florance's Boot and Shoe Store.

The new second hand store, one door west of Hodgman & Co.'s, is well filled with all kinds of furniture, etc.

GUNS AND RIFLES

new and second hand, bought and sold, at C. Stockbridge, adjoining First National Bank.

It is true that E. W. Giddings sells dry goods, notions, hats, and furnishing goods cheaper than any house in the Centennial State.

Johnson owns the second-hand store on Huerfano Street.

You can buy the California overalls and jumpers for $2.00 each at E. W. Giddings' dry goods store on Tejon Street.

TO BORROW MONEY

go to C. Stockbridge, adjoining First National Bank.

Business and Dress Suits at Charles Stearns'.

The school boys and girls say that the Lovejoy candies that William Bush sells are just to suit their tastes.

It is astonishing that T. A. Hay is able to do such good blacksmithing and horseshoeing for the prices he is now asking.

Fine business suits $35, at Charles Stearns', Huerfano Street.

Garden of the Gods. Meals, Lunch, (except Sundays,) and Boarding, at Stone House. Reasonable rates. may6.

All kinds of fresh meats, spring chickens and vegetables, at Peck & Downing's City Market. ju29.

All kinds of new and second hand furniture at Johnson's.

Call on Charles Stearns and select a suit from his new stock, just received.

The best work is the cheapest. If your horses need shoeing, take them to T. A. Hay.

Don't fail to call upon Charles Stearns and examine his imported Cassimeres for pants.

Mr. W. H. Kinney having been burnt out on Huerfano Street, has located his restaurant on Pike's Peak Avenue, in Dr. Smith's building, next door east of Huggins' jewelry store, where he hopes to see all his old friends and patrons, and will guarantee to furnish them with a good square meal. Oysters in all styles at all hours, and game in season. Come one, come all.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. J. F. Seek, the well-known teacher of music and dancing, from Boston, Mass., wishes to form a select club of ladies and gentlemen for instruction in the art of fine dancing. He will give lessons in all kinds of round, square, contra, conversational, and fancy dances, also in all kinds of reels, circles, marches, polonaises, and all kinds of fancy cotillions. All ladies and gentlemen who wish to obtain a thorough knowledge of all kinds of dances are respectfully invited to attend. The school will open as soon as there are sufficient names on the list. Mr. Seek's method of instruction is the very best, and his terms will be reasonable. The school will be strictly private, and Mr. Seek will do all in his power to make this an interesting and agreeable party for the Winter. All who wish to join will please send in their names and learn further particulars. Address J. F. Seek, Box 222, City.

Mr. Seek will also give private lessons or ladies and gentlemen at any time of the day or evening on application.

NAMES OF LODES

Staked, worked and recorded in Summit Co Col, for El Paso Co Pros. and Mining Co by L. L. KERR, during the three months of 1876, beginning July 20th.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the "EL PASO COTUNTY PROSPECTING AND MINING COMPANY," of Colorado Springs

The following are the officers elect of the Company for the following year:—

PROF. L. L. KERR, President.
W. L. WEED, Vice President and Treasurer
S. C. ROBINSON, Secretary

The dashes (—) signify mineral present.

	Names of Lodes.	When Discovered.	When Staked.	Extension of	Strike.	Dip.	Width of Crevice.	Width of Mineral Vein.	Matrix.	Condition of crevice matter	Upper Wall	Lower Wall	Length of lode from discov. shaft, Higher end.	Lower end.	Minerals Present: Gold	Silver	Carb of Copper	Copper Pyrites	Iron Pyrites	Galena	Zinc	Amount of undecomposed mineral got out	Hight of disc. shaft above level of sea
1	Mary Ella	Aug 1	Sept 19	Cr.	S 57 deg W	90 deg	8 feet	12 inches	Yellow Quartz	Broken	Granite	Trachyte	900 feet	600 feet								70 lbs.	11,750 feet
2	Lady Yale	" 8	" 24	"	S 20 deg W	70 deg E	7	18	"	Solid	Trachyte	Granite	750	750								40	11,750
3	Lady Harvard	" 1	" 19	"	S 57 deg W	75 deg NE	6	15	Quartz and Kaolin	"	"	"	750	750								30	11,800
4	Adda Weed	" 1	" 20	Ex. Ings. Cr.	S N	90 deg	6	40	Quartz	Broken	Granite	Trachyte	1400	1500								200	12,000
5	Ocean Wave	June 19	" 27	"	S N	65 deg S	3½	11	"	"	"	"	1000	500								100	11,750
6	Idle Wild	" 19	" 30	"	E W	70 deg W	6	3	"	"	Trachyte	"	750	750								10	11,750
7	Laughing Mary	" 20	" 26	"	S N	75 deg W	5	8	"	Medium	"	"	750	750								35	12,150
8	Nellie May	" 20	" 26	"	S N	80 deg W	6	11	"	"	"	"	750	750								20	12,170
9	Connie Belle	Aug. 7	" 26	"	S E	60 deg SW	4	5	"	Solid	Granite	Granite	750	750								10	12,180
10	Lucy Warr	" 28	" 23	"	S 30 deg E	70 deg NE	4	20	"	Broken	"	"	1350	750								50	11,250
11	Lillie Frank	" 4	" 21	"	S 70 deg E	90 deg	4½	22	"	"	Trachyte	"	1200	150								300	12,300
12	Lura May	" 28	" 27	Cr.	N 60 deg E	70 deg S	7	7	"	"	"	Trachyte	750	300								250	12,350
13	Lula Jane	" 28	" 31	"	S 85 deg E	85 deg SW	7	36 gold 12 gal	"	"	"	"	750	750								100	13,270
14	Ida Dale	" 28	" 27	"	S of E	70 deg S	10	15 inches	"	"	"	"	750	750								200	12,300
15	Pike's Peak	June 17	" 14	"	S 10 deg E	70 deg NE	4½	18	"	Solid	"	Granite	750	750								150	13,200
16	Southern Queen	Aug 30	" 22	"	E W	80 deg N	5	14	Quartz & Feldspar	Broken	Porph.	"	750	750								30	13,250
17	Anna Lysle	" 30	" 24	Cr.	S 60 deg E	90 deg	11	60 gal 21 cop pyr	Quartz	"	Trachyte	Porph.	750	750								500	12,000
18	Hallie Day	" 30	" 22	"	E W	90 deg	3	19 inches	"	"	"	Trachyte	1050	450								50	12,000

All of the above are either fissure or contact veins, and a wagon may be driven within five hundred feet of any of the lodes except the Southern Queen.

The gold bearing quartz assays from ten to fifty dollars, per ton.

Galena, from fifteen to forty ounces in silver, per ton.

Copper Pyrites, from fifty-six to two hundred and seven ounces in silver, per ton,

Carbonate of lead and sulphurets of silver are found in several of the lodes, but in such small quantities that I have made no mention of them in the above report. Select assays could be made which would indicate a value of several thousand dollars per ton, but such assays are worthless in judging of the true value of the Minera Property.

Respectfully,
L. L. KERR.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings will be classified as below, and published at 10 cents per line for each insertion.

$8 REWARD. — Strayed from Chico Ranch on the 15th inst., about 20 graded Merino and Mexican ewes (one ear cropped and a half square cut from other ear), also about 110 graded Leicester lambs—no ear marks. The above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as may lead to their recovery. JOHN A. KING. Fountain P. O., Oct. 19, 1876.

BEEF CATTLE FOR SALE.—Eighty head of fat cattle for sale; on view in pasture at Manitou Park. For particulars address W. JUNDY, Summit Park P O., El Paso County.

FOR SALE.—A flock of 2,500 good young graded sheep, with or without ranch, at reasonable rates. Thirteen miles northeast of Colorado Springs. Address J. P. Harper, Box 38, Colorado Springs, or apply at True & Sutton's store.

WANTED.—By Peck & Downing, 3 to 5 year-old steers. American cattle preferred, and best prices paid.

FOR SALE.—A top buggy, nearly new. Will be sold low. Apply at SANDERS' Livery Stable, Cascade Avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Billiard Table, at low figures, for cash; table almost new, Emanuel Brunswick's pattern. Inquire at this office. ju15-tf.

FOR SALE.—1,500 improved Mexican Ewes, with or without ranch; all young, healthy, and in good condition. Address, SANBORN & PEIRCE, River Bend, or apply at City Drug Store, Colorado Springs. maily-3m.

FOR SALE.—From 50 to 75 graded Bulls, from one to five years old. Inquire at County Clerk's Office.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—suitable for wrapping purposes—for sale at this office.

FIRE INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE CO., Of New York.

Cash Capital, ... $3,000,000
Cash Assets, . over . $6,000,000

During a period of 24 years, the "Home" has paid its Policy-holders for losses by Fire, over

THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The Company, by fair dealing and prudent management, has earned a reputation second to none in the United States.

CHAS. HALLOWELL, Resident Agent,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

I have now in my store a large stock of new Fall and Winter Goods, recently bought by me in the New York and Philadelphia markets, at prices that enable me to sell and defy competition.

My Stock comprises Staple Dry Goods, and all the new shades and designs, of Ladies' Dress Goods, with Waterproofs in seal-browns, blues, green, knickerbockers, grays, blacks, plaids, and stripes, of newest patterns.

Neck-wear, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., in endless variety.

especially call attention of the ladies to my new stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

and the gentlemen to my stock of Piece Goods, in

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC CASSIMERES,

AND PLYMOUTH GLOVES.

My stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, White and Colored Blankets,

Germantown, & Domestic Wool Yarns, & Zephyrs,

Black Alpaca Dresses,

Ladies' and Misses' Nubias and Hoods,

Gents' and Boys' Wool Scarfs,

Over-Shirts,	**Ladies' Cloaks,**	**Table Linens,**
Comforts,	**Hats,**	**Napkins,**
Overalls,	**Shawls,**	**Towels,**
Ladies' Underwear,	**Notions,**	**Horse Blankets,**
Gents' Underwear.	**Table Covers,**	**Crashes.**

And many other Goods that would occupy too much space to mention, is complete.

I can, in conclusion, but thank the public for their favors in the past, and promise renewed efforts to please in the future. I have all the goods usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods store, new, pretty, and cheap, to which I again invite attention, **as I am determined to sell them.**

Please give me a call before making your purchases, and I will guarantee satisfaction in goods and prices.

OCTOBER 7. 1876. D. J. MARTIN.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WILSON COAL!

Good Coal! Clean Coal!

Coal that Burns! Coal that makes Heat!

Coal Free from Smoke! Coal free from Soot!

Don't Buy poor Coal when you can Buy THE WILSON COAL

Best in the Market.

Five Dollars per Ton.

Orders left with MORT. PARSONS, AT Strayer & Mark's Meat Market, will receive prompt attention.

BLACKSMITHING.

The Lane St. Blacksmith Shop.

T. A. HAY & CO.

Have purchased the blacksmith shop formerly owned by John Bixley, located on Huerfano street, below Cascade avenue, and are now prepared to do all kinds of

Blacksmithing [illegible]

[illegible]

They will be pleased to see all their old customers and friends at their new stand.

Special attention given to shoeing horses troubled with corns and other diseases of the feet.

A first-class carriage smith can always be found at this stand. Re-setting fine carriage tires made a specialty.

COLORADO SPRINGS

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, October 28, 1876.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ⅌ lb	10@	11
Blackberries, dried, ⅌ lb New	13½@	15
Beans, ⅌ lb	4½@	5
Coffee, Rio, ⅌ lb	22½@	25
Coffee, Java, ⅌ lb	35@	45
Cherries, dried, ⅌ lb	27½@	30
Currants, dried, ⅌ lb	10@	12½
Coal Oil, ⅌ gallon	@45	50
Lard, ⅌ lb	14½@	17
Prunes, ⅌ lb	8½@	9
Raspberries, dried, ⅌ lb	28@	35
Raisins, ⅌ lb	@	25
Sugar, brown, ⅌ lb	10@	12½
Sugar, extra C, ⅌ lb	@	13
Sugar, A coffee, ⅌ lb	13½@	14
Sugar, cut loaf, ⅌ lb	.@	16½
Sugar, powdered, ⅌ lb	.@	16½
Tea, green, ⅌ lb	60@	1 20
Tea, black, ⅌ lb	75@	1 40

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ⅌ lb	25@	35
Butter, ranche, ⅌ lb	30@	35
Eggs, state, ⅌ dozen	.@	20
Eggs, ranche, ⅌ dozen	.@	30

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ⅌ lb	3@	5
Cabbage, ⅌ lb	3@	5
Onions, ⅌ lb	5@	6½
Potatoes, ⅌ lb	1@	1

Fruits.

Apples, ⅌ lb	7½@	10
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	.@	15

Meats and Game.

Beef ⅌ lb	4@	15
Dried Tongues, ⅌ doz	@	5 00
Dried Beef, ⅌ lb	@	20
Corned Beef, ⅌ lb	6@	10
Chickens, ⅌ doz	00@	6 00
Mutton, ⅌ lb	6@	15
Pork, ⅌ lb	@	15
Sausage, Bologna ⅌ lb	@	15
Sausage, Pork, ⅌ lb	@	15
Veal, ⅌ lb	@	15
Bacon, ⅌ lb	7@	15
Hams, ⅌ lb	19@	20
Antelope, ⅌ lb	17@	20
Deer, ⅌ lb	3@	15
Elk, ⅌ lb	8@	15
Buffalo, ⅌ lb	13@	20
	15@	20

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ⅌ 100 lb	90@	1 00
Corn, ⅌ 100 lb	1 30@	1 35
Corn Meal, ⅌ 100 lb	1 75@	2 00
Chops, ⅌ 100 lb	1 40@	1 65
Flour, ⅌ sack	3 00@	3 70
Hominy, ⅌ lb	@	
Hay, ⅌ ton	10 00@	18 00
Oats, ⅌ 100 lb	1 60@	1 75

Lumber.

Common, ⅌ thousand	@	18 00
" Surfaced one side, ⅌ thousand	@	20 00
Flooring, No. 1, ⅌ thousand	@	30 00
Flooring, No. 2, ⅌ thousand	@	25 00
Clear, 1 inch, surfaced one side, ⅌ thousand	@	25 00
" 1¼ 1½ and 2in. surfaced one side ⅌ "	@	30 00
Select Boards, rough, ⅌ thousand	@	20 00
" " surfaced one side, ⅌ thousand	@	25 00
Lath, Colorado, thousand	@	5 00
Shingles, No. 1, Colorado, ⅌ thousand	@	4 50

FOR RIFLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, go to C. Stockbridge, adjoining First National Bank.

OFFICIAL WITHDRAWAL.

WHEREAS, By proclamation from this office, dated the 14th day of September, A. D. 1876, public notice was given that an election for a Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States would be held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, and

WHEREAS, It appears upon further examination that there is no law or statute authorizing said proposed election to be held, or any election to be held in the State of Colorado at that time;

Now, therefore, I, John Taffe, Secretary of the State of Colorado, by authority in me vested, do hereby give notice to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State that the said proclamation and election notice is hereby withdrawn, and that no election will be held on that day, to wit, the 7th day of November, A D. 1876

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, this 16th day of October, A D 1876.

SEAL JOHN TAFFE, Secretary of State.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE of Joab Early, deceased The undersigned having been appointed administrator, to collect, of the estate of Joab Early, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the office of the County Judge, in Colorado Springs, at the December term—on the second Monday in December next—at which time all persons having claims against said estate, are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

Dated, this 18th day of October, A. D 1876.
oct21 E. T. SMITH, Administrator

Proposals for Building Bridges

SEALED proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of El Paso County until 2 o'clock p m, November 13, 1876, for building bridges numbers two and three on the new road between Colorado Springs and Edgerton. Plans and specifications of said bridges can be seen at the County Clerk's office. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for building bridges"

By order of Board of Commissioners
IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Surretta Blake by her certain deed of trust duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, bearing date the 18th day of September, A D 1875, and recorded in the county clerk and recorder's office of El Paso County, and then Territory, now State, of Colorado, on the 26th day of October, A D. 1875, in book P, page No. 498, of Real Estate Records, did convey to the undersigned as trustee all the following described premises, situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to wit:—

Lot No. four (4) of block No one hundred and four (104) in the then town, now city, of Colorado Springs, and which deed of trust was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made and executed by the said Surretta Blake, of even date with said deed of trust, for the sum of one hundred dollars, bearing interest from date at two per cent a month, payable quarterly, and payable to the order of Martha J. Douglass, six months after the date thereof,

And whereas default has been made in the principal and a part of the interest due upon said note, and application having been made to the undersigned by the legal holder of said note to sell and dispose of said premises under the power given in said deed of trust, and for the purposes therein contained,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power and authority to me granted, in and by the same, I shall on Thursday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house, (the same being in the Union Block, on Tejon Street, in the city of Colorado Springs, in said El Paso County,) sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the premises above and in said deed of trust described, with all improvements thereon, together with all the right, title and equity of redemption of said grantor, her heirs and assigns, or the purpose of paying said note, interest and cost

ARTHUR PECK, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Mary S Mackenzie and Maria E R Cumming, both of El Paso County, State of Colorado, by their deed of trust, dated May 15th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county in book P, page 314, did convey unto C H White, trustee, the following real estate, situated in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, and State of Colorado, to wit Lot number three (3), in block number two (2), in addition number one (1), to the city of Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid together with all improvements thereon, to secure the payment of their promissory note of even date, of said trust deed, therein described, for the gross sum of seven hundred dollars payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month, until paid, interest payable quarterly, and whereas the interest of said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of the said note and for the purpose of paying the same and interest and cost of sale, according to its tenor, the undersigned, C. H. White, trustee, with, under and by virtue of the authority in him vested by said deed of trust, will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the eighth day of November, 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a, m, of said day, at the front door of the court house, (the same being the front door of the County Clerk's office of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado,) to the highest bidder for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title, and benefit and equity of redemption of the said Mary S Mackenzie and Maria E R. Cumming, their heirs and assigns and will apply the proceeds or so much as may be necessary as in the said deed of trust described C. H WHITE, Trustee

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, A. Antrim, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1875, by his certain Deed of Trust of that date, filed in the office of the Recorder in and for El Paso County and Territory of Colorado, on the 21st day of July, A D., 1875, and recorded in book "P" of said El Paso County records, on page 405, did convey to the undersigned, Arthur Peck, as Trustee, the following described property, to wit The south one third of Lots number twenty two, (22) twenty three, (23) and twenty four, (24) Block number two, (2) of sub division of Blocks numbers two hundred and thirty, (230) and two hundred and thirty two, (232) made by F. L. Martin, assignee of Wm. B. Young, in the town of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure to Martha J. Douglass the payment of a certain promissory note, dated July 20th, A D, 1875, and payable in six months after the date thereof, for the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of two per cent per month; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said promissory note and a part of the interest due thereon:

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, under and by virtue of the power contained in said Deed of Trust, will offer for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular the above described premises, at the front door of the court house (the same being the front door of the county clerk's office, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado) in the city of Colorado Springs, on the 15th day of November A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and all the right, title and benefit and equity of redemption of the said A. Antrim, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds, or so much as may be necessary, as in the said deed of trust described.

October 14, 1876. ARTHUR PECK, Trustee.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

A Catholic church is to be organized at Del Norte.

The new reads in Montgomery are reported turning out well.

Lake City is talking of a telegraph connection with La Veta.

It is said that the Boulder fair took at least $10,000 to the town.

The town of Boulder is eighteen years old and has had only two fires.

The manfacture of baskets and willow-ware has been commenced at Greeley.

A $65 nugget was taken out of the Humbug Mine, in Summit County, this season.

A flourishing class in telegraphy has been organized at the Golden School of Mines.

A rare specimen of wild fowl, known as guillemot, was recently shot near Denver.

We learn that the *La Plata Miner* is to be published from now until Spring on a half sheet.

The District Court records of Las Animas County have been stolen. No one knows why or by whom.

The old Loma and Antelope Park road, between Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap, is being repaired.

Commodore Decatur is said to be the "Corliss Engine" of the Colorado Department," at the Centennial.

The excitement in La Plata County over threatened disturbances by the Utes, seems to have died out.

Mr. Hice killed ten deer and one bear in two days recently, in the mountains in the vicinity of Poncho Pass.

The Moose is in its usual prosperous condition, producing ore and keeping a large force employed in development.

Manger, Bass & Co., of Trinidad, have a government contract for 2,500 tons of coal, and are now engaged in its delivery.

Messrs. Milner, Pollock, and Greenhill, members of the Irish rifle team, have come to Colorado to practice on our game.

The Pueblo Soap Company of Colorado is now manufacturing a good article of soap from the Rocky Mountain soap weed.

Pueblo wants the Board of Trade to erect stockyards and slaughterhouses for the accommodation of buyers at that point.

Col. T. W. Hall, who was reported to have been killed by a bear, some three weeks ago in North Park, has turned up, well and hearty.

Parties from the west report that mining in the Sangre de Christo District is being prosecuted with brightening prospects.—*Avalanche.*

The Golden Smelting Works are running successfully, although experiencing a difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of ore to keep all the furnaces in operation.

The Canon City *Times* says that Mr. Rudd, of that place, will have another crop of apples, if the frost only holds off a little longer. Some of his trees are blooming freely.

Times are reported flush in Central and Black Hawk . . . every stamp is running twenty-four hours daily, the streets are crowded with quartz wagons, and everything is booming.

The Trinidad *Pioneer* is a little fearful that no crops will be raised in that section next year, as untold billions of grasshoppers are depositing their eggs up and down the Purgatoire.

Colorado lawyers are unanimous in recommending the appointment of a commission to condense and codify our statutes. This is no slight task, and requires the best legal talent.—*Miner.*

You can readily tell an owner of the Queen Mine in the Summit District, says the *Prospector*, by the way they step and hold their heads. Another report of several thousand dollars was brought down one day this week.

The Italian murderers in the penitentiary don't seem to care for imprisonment, but they hate to carry stone and stiffen their fingers all up so that they can't play the fiddle nor jerk harmony out of their old harp.—*Avalanche.*

The *Prospector* says: Mr. Cornett, who has put in lots of hard work, at the head of the San Miguel River, has four claims there which he considers to be very good property. The quartz is free gold bearing and the lead is wide and well defined.

It is the intention of the Little Annie Company to sink a shaft of fifty feet this Winter on their mine, but at present they have enough ore out to keep their mill at work all Winter, and have discharged the hands that were at work on the mine.—*Prospector.*

At El Moro long wagon trains of wool from the sheep ranches are arriving daily for shipment. There has been an advance of about one cent on wool, and buyers are looking for a further advance, which tends to enliven the market.—*El Moro Enterprise.*

The Gunnell Company's property on the Gunnell Lode at Central has been purchased by Kimber, Mosley, Fullerton & Co., who have been easting on it for several years. They are going on actively with the development, and putting in substantial machinery.

On the 17th inst., Mr. A. S. Yount, a well known capitalist of Larimer County, was instantly killed at Boulder City. He attempted to step aboard the Boulder Valley train, which was just leaving the depot, made a misstep and fell beneath the wheels of the cars.

The *Register* says that one of the gulch miners on Clear Creek, below the mouth of Russell Gulch, brought in $500 and $600 in fine dust and nuggets one day as the weeks' run with four men. He expects to realize about $8,000 for the season's work.

Alden Bassett has purchased a half interest in the Shaw saw mill on Elk Creek, twenty two miles above Del Norte, Ed Shaw retaining his half. Mr. Bassett has removed his family to that point, and will take charge of the sawing, while Mr. Shaw does the logging business.—*Prospector.*

The State penitentiary at Cañon has 76 prisoners, eleven of whom are under sentence for life. They are now engaged in building an addition to the prison, quarrying the rock, cutting the stone, and burning the lime. The Board of Managers are well satisfied with Warden Allen's administration.—*Chieftain.*

We have received, says the Pueblo *Chieftain*, specimens of wheat and timothy from the ranch of Mr. E. B. Horn, in the Wet Mountain Valley. The wheat weighs seventy pounds to the bushel and the yield was fifty bushels to the acre, while the timothy is about four feet six inches in length. Can any farmer in the West beat this?

The Rosita *Index* says: Mr. A. Wagoner exhibited in our office, last Saturday, the finest piece of gold quartz that we have ever seen. The specimen would weigh about 1½ lbs., and was taken out of the Major Mine at the depth of ten feet. The quartz was very rich in free gold; experts pronouncing the piece to contain not less than thirty dollars. Mr. Wagoner has an interest in the Major, which is considered one of the best prospects in the Summit District.

Of the 1,251 votes cast in Weld County, 61.2 per cent. were Republican. Of the 1,115 votes cast in El Paso County, 64.2 per cent. were Republican. Consequently this showing makes El Paso County the Banner Republican county in the State. Weld and El Paso lead all the rest. We claim that as far as the vote by towns is concerned, Greeley is the banner Republican town in Colorado. Out of an average vote of 407 for the State ticket, the Republicans had an average majority of 241.—*Greeley Sun.*

We take the following items from the *Mt. Lincoln News* of the 21st: The Badger, a very recent discovery in Mosquito, is turning out after the most promising fashion. A fair sample of the ore assays 200 ozs., and it is opening up well.——In the Queen of the Hills, Wm. Lovell's Mosquito treasure vault, a six-inch vein of brittle silver was uncovered one day this week.——A new ore discovery of considerable probable extent and gratifying richness, has enlivened matters at the Dolly Varden within a few days. The product is sulphurets and was struck . . . .

HERE AND THERE.

The Main Centennial Building will remain standing.

A fearful hurricane prevailed at Havana on the night of the 21st.

Austria's Eastern policy will conform to that of Russia and Germany.

The Springfield rolling mills made last month 3,300 tons of railroad iron.

Four Frenchmen, made prisoners by the King of Dahomey, have escaped.

From one to three feet of snow fell in the mountains near Salt Lake City last week.

The *Tagblatt* announces that Servia and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice.

The window glass factories of Pittsburgh, Pa., are closed because of a strike among the operatives.

The Servian government has hired mechanics from the German Imperial gun factory for six months.

The Centennial Commissioners have definitely decided upon closing the Exhibition on November 10th.

A benevolent citizen of Cleveland, O., has lately left in his will the munificent bequest of $20,000 to Vassar College.

Partial accounts from the interior of Cuba report that the sugar cane was much broken by a hurricane, and damaged seriously.

Russia has issued a circular note announcing that, in the interests of humanity, she feels bound to march troops into Bulgaria and Armenia.

H. B. Clawson, superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, at Salt Lake has resigned. A. S. Eldridge has been elected to fill the vacancy.

The rice planters of South Carolina have had to grant the demand of the striking negroes for higher wages, as longer delay in harvesting would have ruined the crop.

All Russians in Paris under the age of 40 have been ordered home. The new Russian ironclad Peter the Great is to leave Constadt immediately for the Mediterranean.

Protestant missionaries do not hesitate to say the Turkish government affords a better assurance for religious liberty than some forms of Christian rule which might replace it.

A difference has arisen between the Nezapey Indians and the white settlers of Idaho and Eastern Oregon, and Gen. Howard at the head of a special commission will "interview" them.

A Chinese Imperial edict has been issued, which expresses regret at the Margary murder, and affirms the right of foreigners to travel in China and receive the protection of authorities.

The Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills on the 14th instant. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to the Indian Territory.

The Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, will take command, and it is said his staff has a ready been found.

Mr. Hunt, better known as Richard Tweed, and Mr. Sands, known as Wm. King, who were with Wm. M. Tweed at Vigo when he was arrested, arrived in New York on the 18th, from England.

A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* states that the prospects for a crop in Bombay daily become more gloomy. Districts containing a population of nearly six millions are threatened with severe distress.

Mr. Gladstone says that making Bosnia, Herzegovinia and Bulgaria independent of Ottoman power would end the controversy, but he has no hope that his government will ever see the true merits of the case.

A dispatch from Ragusa says Medum has capitulated to the Montenegrins, who hold the Turkish garrison of 400 men as prisoners of war. The Montenegrins have also taken the guns and ammunition of the Turks.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Giles, one of the few women who were present at Waterloo, has just died in England, aged 82. She was there with her husband, a quartermaster, and had been through the siege of Dantzic, when the French bombarded it in 1807.

A schooner has just returned to New London with 15 tons of mica, obtained from mines at Cumberland Inlet, Greenland. The blocks of mica are remarkably large and clear, but the veins pinched at a depth of ten feet, and a full cargo could not be secured.

An account of the loss of the brig Amara states that the crew of five, including the captain, took to a raft, and after terrible sufferings the captain and one of the crew died, another became insane and jumped overboard, and the remaining two were rescued.

The newspapers publish the intelligence from Athens that the Greek government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for calling out 60,000 men and demanding a credit of 50,000,000 drachmas, and authority to contract a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas.

It is said that the Servian officers are so deeply impressed with the reports that they have heard of the Turkish atrocities that they always endeavor to reserve one ball in their revolver so as to blow their own brains out as soon as they fall into the hands of the enemy.

Another State is talked of. It is proposed that California shall be cut in two along the line of Santa Cruz County, with fourteen southern counties for the new commonwealth, which will have about 150,000 inhabitants, 30,000 voters, and taxable property estimated at $100,000,000.

The stockholders of the Bank of Nevada had their annual meeting on the 14th, and re-elected the old officers. A proposition to increase the capital from five to ten million dollars was unanimously carried, and soon afterward Messrs. Flood and O'Brien drew their check for the full amount of the increase.

The man who was supposed to be Frank James and arrested accordingly, has been liberated. The demand for his release was based upon what was deemed good evidence that the man was not only not Frank James, but that he has had no connection with the James boys and had nothing to do with the Northfield robbery.

A dispatch from Bucharest says Roumania has resolved upon declaring her independence. The government relinquishes all claims upon European protection, prefacing it with an alliance with Russia. A proclamation is about to be issued proclaiming Prince Charles, King of Roumania. The army will be mobilized and a paper currency issued.

There has been considerable disturbance at Sandy smelting works, in Utah, in consequence of an increase of time by the employer. The employes of furnaces belonging to the mine—the Union—refusing to accede to the increased time, were discharged, and new men were employed, but these were driven from work. Nine of the rioters have been arrested.

A special says Russia has presented to the Porte an ultimatum, embracing the following points: First, a six weeks' armistice, unconditionally; second, administrative authority for Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovinia; third, the execution of reforms under the supervision of commissioners named by the Great Powers, and to be protected by an armed foreign force.

A special from London says England has decided to leave the Ottoman Empire to its fate. She will hold Constantinople to the last extremity, but her territory can be divided up among whatever nations are able to subdue and hold it. If Russia now crosses over into Balkino, the hour of the Turk in Europe has come. England's plan now is to make Constantinople a second Gibraltar.

It turns out that Tweed made his escape from New York City with a passport from the Department of State, drawn up in the name of Secor. His use of this passport constitutes a crime against the United States, for which, on his arrival here, he must answer to the United States. By it he has made himself liable to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five years, or by a fine of from $200 to $1,000.

PERSONALITIES.

Edwin Adams, the actor, is said to be dying in Australia.

Anna Dickinson has taken up temporary residence at Cincinnati.

The physicians have forbidden Mme. Patti to visit Russia this Winter.

The Marquis of Tweeddale is dead. He was born February 17, 1787.

The Countess de Castiglione is said to be the handsomest woman in Europe.

Miss Holland, the well-known actress, died in New York on the 18th, aged 23.

Governor Hayes has been gathering a collection of historical works relating to Vermont.

Mrs. Polk, wife of the ex-President, will visit the Centennial at the beginning of November.

Dr. Treat, the able Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has resigned his post on account of ill health.

George Smith, the archæologist, has left his wife and children in destitute circumstances. A fund has been started for their relief.

Francis P. Blair, a venerable journalist and politician, died on the 19th at his residence in Silver Springs, Maryland, aged 78 years

A letter to the Boston *Pilot* states that Father Burke continues to suffer from ill-health. Though hopeful of recovery, he does not expect to visit America for some time.

Bishop Levi Scott, of Dover, Del., by right of seniority becomes the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in place of Bishop Janes, deceased. He was elected in 1852.

The Duke of Westminster, a wealthy English nobleman, gives workingmen on Sundays the privilege of visiting the picture galleries and museums of his magnificent private residence.

Leopold Lichtenburg, a San Francisco boy, who went to Europe some time ago to pursue his studies on the violin, has taken the first prize, with distinction, at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire.

Edward Stokes was to leave his prison at 8 o'clock this morning. He is now a middle-aged man; his hair is prematurely gray, his figure stooped, and the entire man broken by sickness and irritability.

George Ripley and Charles A. Dana are said to have cleared over $80,000 each as their share of the profits on the old Appleton's Cyclopedia, and will probably receive as much more for editing the new editions.

Much to Madame Judic's disgust she has been compelled to dye her hair a golden color for "La Belle Helene." This is in order to follow the traditions of the opera, which were created by Mlle. Schneider.

The Prince Imperial had a narrow escape from drowning in the Rhine recently, while bathing at Schaffhausen, a violent storm coming up so suddenly that the party was for a long time unable to make the shore.

Miss Louisa Stopford has sent a diamond brooch to be sold in aid of the Servians, and writes that the diamonds were taken from a snuff-box given to her late father, Admiral Stopford, by Sultan Abdul Medjid.

A son of Senator Ingalls, aged five years, died on Monday night. The appointments for the Senator to speak at different points in Kansas during the ensuing two weeks are in consequence of this bereavement cancelled.

Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital, and author of the beautiful hymn, "I would not live always," ask not to stay," was recently presented with a purse of $20,000 by his friends, he having attained the age of 80 years.

The most jealous man under the sun is Dana, of the New York *Sun*, but he is constrained to remark of two men he has abused: "Beecher and Blaine, with nearly equal abilities, have in common that magnetic personality which wins and keeps power over the minds of men."

Charles Reade, the English author, has been presented with a "Lady's Centennial brooch" by Mr. James T. Fields, of Boston, and in return sent a teapot of the last century, of curious design, bearing the following inscription: "Charles Reade dedicates to the ladies of Boston, and presents to his esteemed friend, Mrs. Fields, this pot of the period when the citizens of Boston turned their harbor into a teapot and tasted the sweets of liberty."

Mr. Carlyle was made the victim of a singularly idiotic mistake recently. One evening literary circles in London were thrilled to the very core by a report that the illustrious sage of Chelsea had cut his throat. A literary undertaker of one leading journal, whose obituary notices are somewhat famous, is said to have rushed home in a cab when he heard the news, and to have sat up till the small hours writing Mr. Carlyle's memoir. The whole story was a ridiculous hoax.—*Glasgow News.*

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe lectured in Milwaukee lately, and the *Sentinel* describes her appearance: "She is of ripe middle age, with a squarish countenance of the benevolent type. Her grayish blonde hair was brushed back with the severest simplicity, and surmounted with the white crape of a widow's mourning. Her dress was plain, of some dark stuff, and almost hidden black in the gaslight, covered with a Quaker-like black shawl. She wore spectacles, and a bouquet relieved the simplicity of her attire."

It is said that the grandson of the King of Italy, Prince Humbert's son, now about six years of age, is brought up in a most remarkable manner. The only foreign language he is taught is English, which he is to master before proceeding to any other. Another interesting feature of his education is the indifference paid to his rank by all who surround him, and the ignorance in which he has so far been kept of his possible future kingship. The little Prince is said to have a great taste for mechanical studies, which may prove useful to him if any untoward event should disturb the succession in or alter the government of Italy.

The Rev. Dr. Field, in the *Evangelist*, describes a visit he lately made to the Latter-Day Saints and Brigham Young. He represents the Prophet as a man of large frame, square built, with a massive head and compressed lips, showing firmness in every line, yet with not an unkindly expression of countenance. His head showed a large brain locked up within his protruding temples. Dr. Field seemed to be greatly impressed with him, and does not believe all the hard things that have been said about him. He believes him to be rather a deceived man than a deceiver. He thinks that when a man has 100,000 men shouting in chorus that he is the prophet of God, he would be more or less than human if he did not believe it himself.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says Mr. Joaquin Miller's conversation is "full of a fiery grace," and repeats a choice morsel of it. "Conway!" said Mr. Miller,—"what a lie ow he is for a story. He told that story of my going about in England in a red shirt and my trousers tucked into my boots. You've heard it, I dare say. There wasn't the slightest foundation for it. I never had any such costume with me in England. I left all that kind of thing at the mines. I dined with Conway at a dinner party one day, and I asked him where he got such a story. He said that he picked it up somewhere, but if I would like to have him he'd retract it. 'Oh, no,' I told him 'it wasn't worth while, but I hated to have people disappointed. As long as they expected to see me in that style I was sorry to disappoint them.'"

Sothern played a joke on his audience on the last night of his engagement in Boston. When he was delivering the tag the audience was surprised by the interference of a gentleman in one of the private boxes, who proceeded in no measured terms to denounce the play in a most wholesale manner. There was a storm of hisses and loud cries of "Put him out," but Mr. Sothern, retaining his good nature, allowed the person to proceed, and a spicy dialogue between the two followed until the fall of the curtain. Upon Mr. Sothern's request that his irascible friend would follow the example of the *dramatis personæ* and "Come round to-morrow," the fact was revealed that it was all a cleverly contrived joke upon the audience, and that a new ending to "A Hornet's Nest" had received a successful initiatory trial.

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By the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, delivered at Canon City or other suitable point on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, between Pueblo and Canon, by May 15, 1877.

Ties to be of good sound Pine or Spruce timber, 6 1-2 feet long, 8 inches deep, and not less than 6 inches face. Address proposals to or call on

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A CARD.

The undersigned having secured the services of Mr. J. B. Thomas, late foreman with W. H. Standart, will resume the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.

Mr. Thomas has no superior in the business, and his experience together with my own extensive experience will be at the service of all who desire a serviceable, stylish, neat-fitting Boot or Shoe or Gaiter at very moderate prices. Fit and quality guaranteed.

REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.

I have also on hand and continually arriving a new and well selected stock of every variety of Goods in my line of business, including some very superior hand-made work.

Prices as usual very low, and all goods warranted in material and workmanship; failure in either will readily be made good, free of charge.

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City Hall Block, 2 doors east of People's Bank.

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CHARLES STEARNS,
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Has just received a large stock of Goods, and is now able to exhibit the finest assortment of

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That has ever been brought into this market, which he proposes to make up in first-class style at Prices as Low as can be procured from any first-class Eastern House.

FINE BUSINESS SUITS FROM $35.00.

Good Cassimere Pants from $10.00.

Cutting, Cleaning, and Repairing SPECIALLY ATTENDED TO.

Give me a call before sending your orders elsewhere.

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The Oldest Boot and Shoe Store IN THE CITY.

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WILL
Make you an Elegant
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A large stock of Custom-made Boots and Shoes always on hand.

HUERFANO STREET,
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REMEMBER THAT JOHN COAK

Has removed his large and complete stock of

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Also,
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TO COWELL'S BUILDING,
Corner Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

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The One Price Clothing House of E. LEONARD & CO., has just received a large assortment of California Overalls and Jackets.

Also a new overall called COLORADO heavier Duck, and only $1.50 per pair.

An entire new stock of CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, etc., arriving daily.

This reliable house keeps in stock only the very best class of goods, and is now offering them at prices that will leave no excuse for the people to go poorly clad during the coming months.

Call upon them and examine their Stock before you buy elsewhere.

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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, new and second-hand, bought and sold; also Money loaned on Personal Security. Jewelry and Watches for sale. Rifles and Guns loaned to hunters and sportsmen by the day or week.

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County and Town Warrants Bought, by
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